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A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

OF EVENTS IN VARIOUS QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

Comment on English Parliamentary Elections—Chicago S. P. Paper Scabbing on Panama Workers—Friar Lands' Ghost Stalks.

The only matter of interest, so far revealed by the British elections, is that there, as here, the general falling off of the poll is marked. If like phenomena proceed from like causes, it would seem that the British electorate, like the American, is withdrawing into its own shell, and like Paddy's owl has begun to do some "hell of a lot of tall thinking."

Evidently considering the uprising in Mexico under Madero to have failed, the Los Angeles "Regeneration" (Regeneration) has this to say:

"The rout of Madero will engender the Liberal Party. Those who imagined that Maderism, pure and simple, would triumph because it was a party of rich people will now retrace their steps, and they will arrive at the conclusion that a revolution is not made with millions of dollars but with millions of men strong in their convictions."

The despatches about Ulster's arming to prevent the establishment of an Irish home rule Parliament in Dublin should be read hand in hand with those passages in Macaulay's History of England that concern Irish affairs during the latter part of the reign of James II and the early part of the reign of William and Mary. Among nations, conquest breeds violence; violence conquest; and so on in a never ending chain of vicious cause and effect.

The strike of the boilermakers on the Panama Canal, interesting features of which will be found elsewhere in this issue has proved provocative also of interesting features on the physiognomy of the privately owned Socialist party press. The Chicago "Daily Socialist" for November 30 has a front page news item on the strike, headed "Uncle Sam is Hunting Scabs—Effort Made to Crush the Boilermakers on the Panama Canal," and on its third page it publishes the following advertisement:

"Boilermakers Wanted.

"Wanted—Boilermakers for Panama Canal; U. S. government work; 65 cents an hour; free steamship transportation and free quarters; railroad fare advanced; experienced men only. Call 13th floor Federal Building."

Put money in thy purse, Roderigo, it stinketh not.

Another interesting fact thrown up by the present British elections is the candidature at Plymouth of Waldorf Astor, son of the American multimillionaire William Waldorf Astor. Of what party was Waldorf Astor a candidate? Surely not of the Socialist, or of the Labor party, but certainly of the Liberal and anti-Lords party? Not at all. He was a candidate of the extreme pro-Lord party, and was elected. Thus American dollars, sweated by American labor, go across to Europe to oil the wheels of a campaign that flies in the teeth of the political principles of the American Revolution. Is this a case of Astor retrogression? Not at all. It is a case that illustrates the tenacity of bad instincts. In the days of the American Revolution, the Astors, clustered around Trinity Church, prayed, not for George Washington, but for George III.

A Filipino Committee "on its way to Washington to refute the charges about the friar lands fraud" reminds one of a number of proverbs "murder will out" among the lot. Besides, the coming of such a Committee goes far to speak our forebears free from "superstition" when they believed that ghosts of the murdered insist upon haunting their murderers, and never let up until they have brought them to grief. The Fraud of the friar lands, thought to be buried out of sight, has re-risen. What an active ghost is the ghost of that Fraud may be judged from the promptness of the Committee to tackle and try to lay it.

The universality of a genius lies in its holding good for all time. Free trade exploiters of the workers, intent on

cheaper goods so as to obtain cheaper labor, are pronouncing the tariff "a moral issue." Artemus Ward snapped off these moralists more than a generation ago. He called his imaginary show "a moral exhibition of wax figures and moral animals."

The Far West has long boasted of attracting the "flower of the country's manhood." To judge by the report of the State Board of Control to the Legislature of the State of Washington either the Far West's boast is unfounded, or the boast is well founded, but then the Far West has the capacity of rapidly turning "flowers of manhood" into deficients. The report shows a startling increase of insane in the State's wards—640 in 1890; 1,640 in 1900; 4,202 in 1910. Is this the result of climate—or of dashed illusions?

The Cunard Line officials profess themselves in a sweat over getting the Mauretania coaled in time to make a return trip to England before Christmas, as there will be a record-breaking "group of Americans going over to spend the holidays with relatives, titled and otherwise." As Uncle Sam says "What's the advantage of having no dukes and counts in our Constitution, if practically they live on our backs?"

Timely for us in America is the Manifesto issued by the British Social Democratic party on the present British election in the passage which declares:

"The fraudulent Free Trade, under which the nation has suffered for two generations, and which those who admire it have erected into a fetish, has produced the precise results which our Chartist predecessors foresaw and predicted. The rich have grown richer and the poor poorer; until now in no country in the world is there to be found such a hopeless mass of misery and squalor in proportion to the population as exists here in Great Britain. Physical degeneration, moral depravity, intellectual degradation are common in our midst, and no determined attempt whatever is made to uplift millions of our people from the deplorable plight into which they have been thrust by the wealthy classes."

A Fresno, Calif., despatch states that on the 9th of this month a mob "burned down the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World in that city, severely beat members of the organization, and surrounded the County Jail demanding the surrender of other members of the Industrial Workers of the World under arrest." The "Industrial Workers of the World" referred to can not be the real I. W. W. It must be the bogus Trautmann-St. John body better known as "I'm-A-Bum" from their favorite song, and from their open advocacy of slugging, theft and other bumish practices. From the facts in the case the conclusion is justified that I'm-A-Bum rowdism on a small scale has evoked bum-rowdism in retort upon a larger scale.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. W. de Forest, R. S. Lovett, John Jacob Astor, J. Ogden Armour, Robert W. Goellet—Are not these select names to be found on select lists of select pillars of modern society? Unquestionably they are. Well, these select names appear jointly as defendants in a suit by a stockholder of the Illinois Central Railroad charging this bunch of elites with neglect of duty and thereby causing frauds amounting to \$6,500,000 in the car repair bills.

The pietistic words—"man does not live of bread only"—which have latterly figured extensively in the speeches of Republicans and Democrats addressed to hungry workers, are about to be amended. James H. Hoyt, a Cleveland lawyer speaking at the dinner of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's on the 13th of this month said: "Why, in the name of heaven, should we hate the rich? The rich buy pictures to put them where the poor can see them." The original economies of phrase-using capitalism was to the effect that the workers could live on air; the present amendment is to the effect that they can live on pictures—quite as undigestible a diet as air, hot, tepid, or cold.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE MESSAGE

For the first time since Marx criticized the messages of American Presidents as "unmeaningly discursive," an American President has performed a message that is the exact opposite. The feat was done by the present incumbent.

Leaving aside that portion of the Message in which the President speaks, not as President of a nation 90,000,000 and odd strong and covering an acreage almost as large as all Europe, but as Mayor of Washington, D. C., and despite the name that the President will be best known by in history is "Taffy," the message sent to Congress this year is peppery, terse in its pepperiness, to the point.

The substance of the Message is as follows:—

"You Insurgents have howled about my friend Aldrich's banking schemes—well, you may howl louder still—

"You Insurgents have stuck pins into me on the subject of the land claims—well, get up more pins, and stick 'em in: it affords you fun and does not disconcert me—

"You Insurgents have been yelling for anti-corporation laws—well, nary a law of that sort shall ye get—

"You Insurgents have been scream-

ing yourselves red in the face and blue on the lips and white with froth about my Cannon-Aldrich tariff—well, scream some more red, white and blue—

"You Insurgents have let hell loose upon me anent the railroads—well, I'm hell-proof—

"You Insurgents have tried your levellest to direct my course on how to operate the postal savings banks—well, try all you like, for all the good it will do ye—

"You Insurgents have thrown fits against the naval and military appropriations—well, throw all the fits you please, I insist upon more battleships—

"You Insurgents thought you would catch me napping on the matter of fortifying the Canal—ha! ha! ha! Out with \$19,000,000 for that very purpose—

"You Insurgents have been endeavoring to scare me with 'the large middle class'—well, I don't scare worth a cent—

"There!—

"Now, having paid my respects to the rioters within my own party organizations, and my own class, a word with you, you mass-rioting working-men,—

"Ye have stuck your tongues out to me, demanding an 8-hour day—well, I consider such a law an 'intolerable burden' and such a law's 'application extremely oppressive'—if ye have any

tongues left to stick out, stick 'em—

"Ye have shaken your horny fists at me for a 'workmen's compensation' law—well, I'll demand from Congress a \$10,000 appropriation to pay the junketing expenses of the pets of the employers to 'investigate the matter'—if ye have fists left to shake, shake 'em—

"Ye have been thundering against the Courts—well, thunder away. I love a roaring noise."

True, the yards of velvet language in this excessively long Message conceal the steel within. Those closest to the President have ever said that his bland smile covers a will compounded of iron and granite.

The Message sent to Congress by President Taft—right upon the November elections that repudiated his and his favorites' policy, and the dark clouds of which repudiation were lighted by the forked lightning of an unprecedented Socialist vote—is a Message sent to the whole people. It is the flinging of the gauntlet, by Top-Capitalism at the feet of its many shaded adversaries, with a self-satisfied "Dare!" accompanying the flinging.

the unions' charges.

In the matter of two selectors whom the unions had declared were forced to leave town and in the matter of Johnson, Gilchrist gave it as his opinion that the men had "left of their own free will, being convinced that it was better for them so to do."

Referring to the charges of the craft unions that members of the unions had been beaten and arrested, the Governor alleged that while numbers of them had been arrested they were arrested "for cause." He mentioned the assassination of J. F. Easterling allegedly by "union agitators" and from which resulted the lynching of the two cigarmakers Ficarotta and Albano, and the attempted assassination of Jose Cosio, a cigar manufacturer, and a number of alleged instances where "strike breakers" had been shot and beaten up by unionists.

The Governor alleged that the strike leaders who were recently tried and convicted and are now in jail pending sentence for their intimidation of workmen were "duly tried and convicted."

His entire findings uphold the Citizens Committee, which has been organized here to "protect the manufacturers and such workmen as are willing to work."

The authorities are declared to have acted in the "interest of law and order."

Gompers and his adherents in their attack upon the city and State authorities are thoroughly discredited in the matter of the Resistencia union.

THE S. L. P. VOTE

Decidedly More Than Doubled—Fourteen States Heard from—16,500 Increase, so Far.

Below is a preliminary table of the vote polled this year by the Socialist Labor Party by States, so far reported officially to this office by Secretaries of States, or announced by election boards. The States from which official reports have so far been received are indicated in bold face. Six States are yet to be heard from—California, Colorado, New Hampshire, New York, Texas and Washington. The Party had its ticket this year in 20 States—4 more than in 1908. When further returns run in they will be entered on the list.

In the 14 States, so far heard from, the Party's vote already exceeds the total of 1908 (14,237) by 12,284. For the corresponding 14 States the increase is 16,600.

States	1910.	1908.
Connecticut	937	608
Illinois	2,943	1,680
Indiana	2,974	643
Kentucky (Congress)	212	404
Massachusetts	2,613	1,011
Michigan	1,205	1,096
Minnesota	6,510
Missouri	2,220	868
New Jersey	2,032	1,096
Ohio	2,920	721
Pennsylvania	802	1,222
Rhode Island	628	183
Virginia (Congress)	86	75
Wisconsin	430	314
Total	26,521	9,921

I'M-A-BUMMERISM.

A Spokane Specimen of the Breed.

Spokane, Wash., December 8.—W. H. Smith, charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor, Gertie Johnson, and Louis Gatewood, charged with a statutory offense, appeared before Justice G. W. Stocker in police court Saturday afternoon and through their attorney, E. E. Brennan, waived preliminary examination and were bound over to the superior court.

The three were arrested November 21 by Detectives Bradley and McCloud at the same time that Norine MacFarland, a 15-year-old girl, was turned over to the probation officer. All four were found living in houseboats near the Washington street bridge.

It is alleged that the girl came to the home of the Johnson woman, after having run away from home, and that the woman had suggested that the girl live an immoral life and earn her living in that manner. It is further alleged that she apprised Gatewood, who was a prominent I. W. W. leader at the time of the free-speech movement a year ago, of the presence of the girl, and that the girl afterward had stayed with him in his houseboat. Smith, who is the stepfather of the Johnson woman, was arrested on the supposition that he knew what was going on and was a party to it.

WILL NEVER HAVE TOBIN

SHOE WORKERS STAUNCH IN BIG BROOKLYN SHOE STRIKE.

Answer Bosses' Threat of "Lock-Out" by Closing Five Shops Completely—More Accessions to Ranks Expected—Fun with an Employment Agent.

Things in the great revolt of shoe workers in Brooklyn under the combined power of the employers and the A. F. of L. "union" are forging along at a rapid pace.

A move on the part of some of the bosses to frighten the men back to work by threats of a lockout has failed of its purpose.

The shops attempting this game were Albert and Baker's, G. T. Cousin's, Willis's, Garside's and Lane's. On December 8 they posted notices threatening to "close down indefinitely" unless all hands were back at work by Saturday noon. No sooner had the placards been tacked up than every person in every craft still hanging on at the shops picked up his tools and left.

Saturday noon found the bosses with nobody even to lock their doors on. They were a rueful looking crew.

This addition brings about 1,000 workers to the strikers' ranks. In all, close in the neighborhood of 5,000 are now out for living wages, despite a Tobinized "contract" that binds them to starve.

At a mass meeting of the shoe cutters held at Labor Lyceum on Willoughby Avenue, the situation was explained to them, and the sentiment was strong for joining the walkout. Such a step was expected soon.

The output of the Wickert and Gardiner factory, where the struggle began has dropped from 4,000 to 50 pairs per week, in spite of the valiant efforts of Tobin and his crew to fill the place with union-card scabs.

All the struck shops are daily picketed in determined but orderly fashion. Three pickets have been arrested so far, one being sentenced to three days imprisonment, the other two fined \$2 each.

An employment agent at 1153 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, is advertising in the Pullitzer papers for scabs. He is sending to the shoe bosses long reports of men who "will be there" to work, but the strikers say most of his applicants are strikers themselves, who just drop in to amuse themselves with him and ask him uncomfortable questions. Of course he denies there is a strike on, and promises a "fine, steady job at good wages."

Throughout the strikers' ranks the spirit of solidarity is unbroken, and they are determined to win. Financial aid is coming in, and more is being appealed for. Some of the men are in a pretty tight pinch, but vow they will stick it out. The sentiment is unanimous:

"Well never go back while Tobin runs the shops."

An urgent appeal for funds has been issued. Moneys are to be sent to Chas. Linfonte, 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A SCAB HERDER NAILED.

Brooklyn Shoe Strikers' Stiff Reply to Tobin Agent.

At the rousing meeting of the Wickert and Gardiner shoe strikers held at Assembly Hall, 310 Fulton street, Brooklyn, December 3, the following stiff reply to one of scab-herder Tobin's agents was read and unanimously adopted and ordered sent to the "Call" and the Daily People:

Having seen the communication in the New York "Call" of December 3 signed by George Behrend, business agent of Local No. 160, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, we on behalf of the strikers hasten to reply to the same, and we reply willingly.

The gentleman may introduce any and all foreign issues, but we are not going to allow, if space is given to our side of the case, him or any one else of the crew that he keeps company with to malign and misrepresent our cause and those of our fellow workers who enjoy our confidence as true members of our class.

We do not deny that the names that he mentions as being on the contract are genuine. We do assert, however, that their signatures were secured by virtual duress. They were told to sign without having first had an oppor-

The Sword of Honor

By EUGENE SUE

A matchless story, vividly depicting the clashing interests which dictated and carried out the great French Revolution, and seated the then rising bourgeois, now capitalist class, in the saddle from which it hurled the outworn system of feudalism. The 18th of Sue's wonderful historic-fiction series.

Translated by SOLON DE LEON

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York City

LOW WAGES RESPONSIBLE

CAUSE DELINQUENCY AMONG GIRLS, SAYS MRS. MASON.

Assistant Labor Commissioner of State of Washington Describes Conditions in Spokane Stores—Labor Law Disregarded or Dodged by Employers.

Spokane, Wash., December 2.—That delinquency is directly due to the low wages paid to the young girls of this State, is the declaration of Mrs. Mason, the assistant commissioner of labor, who has been investigating conditions in Washington. Her statement is that innumerable girls are working for as little as \$3 per week, and thus, unable to support themselves, find it had to resist the temptations which assail them.

Mrs. Mason has been making an investigation of conditions of employment in the city's stores for over a month, and if she can do so, she will have some of the merchants of Spokane hauled up in suits in the superior court for not adhering to the woman employment laws of the State.

"Prosecution will immediately follow any violation of the female or child labor laws, insanitary conditions or the non-provision of seats for the girls in the stores," said Mason in speaking on this matter. She continued:

"One of the most important features of the working girl is her salary, but unfortunately this does not come under my jurisdiction. I eventually will advocate a minimum wage for girls in the stores of \$10 a week. In Spokane one of the stores is paying many of its clerks only \$3 a week.

"When I was in Spokane last Spring the object of my visit was to warn employers of women of the law, as I real-

ize that many of the discrepancies are due to ignorance, but upon this occasion I will prosecute. I expect to find some of the stores obeying the law.

"The greatest handicap to my work is that practically all of the women are afraid to tell me of the actual conditions and without them as witnesses I can not win a suit against the employer. After I convict one man, however, I think that some of the girls in other establishments will tell of the conditions.

"I found that in one instance a large employer had procured the proper number of stools, but it was generally understood among the girls that they were not to use them and a glance from the floor walker made them feel guilty."

JAPANESE STATE TRIAL.

Tokio, December 10.—The "public" trial of Denjiro Kotoku and twenty-five associates, including his wife, was opened in the Supreme Court to-day.

The special court which first examined the prisoners found all of them allegedly "guilty of plotting against the life of the Mikado," and recommended capital punishment.

It is expected that the death sentence will be returned, though there is a possibility of commutation.

The pretended conspiracy was uncovered in September. Kotoku, asserted to be the leader of the "plotters," was formerly connected with a Tokio newspaper, and at one time lived in America, where he had the hardihood to be associated with a political organization, with headquarters in San Francisco.

Though the present proceedings are nominally "public," those not directly concerned with the trial were admitted only during the formal questioning of the defendants. This over, the court room was cleared and the trial proceeded in camera. It will continue for several days.

The present is the first trial in which the accused are charged with "designs on

GOMPERS DISCREDITED

LA RESISTENCIA AFFAIR COMES BACK TO ROOST.

Gov. Gilchrist of Florida, Answering Charges, Shows That Wholesale Deportation of Union Men in 1902 Was Done to Favor Gompers's Own Union—Rest of Report a Wriggle.

Tampa, Fla., December 7.—After spending a week here looking into the charges made by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and other craft union men that the striking International cigar makers were deported, abused and intimidated, and that the international delegate, J. C. Johnson, had been run out of town by a vigilance committee, Gov. Gilchrist to-day made known his findings.

Referring to the complaint of Gompers that in the great strike of eight years ago a number of cigarmakers had been deported for which no one had been brought to court, the Governor pointed out the fact that at that time the contention was between rival unions, the International and La Resistencia, and that members of La Resistencia were deported, but in deporting these men the deporters had favored the International union, of which Gompers is now the first vice-president.

Governor Gilchrist had received from the unions their written statement of charges. From the citizens' committee, which had also been furnished copies of these charges, a reply was received to

the life of the Mikado," and it is considered of great importance. For such of the defendants as could not secure counsel at their own expense, the authorities have appointed attorneys to look after their interests.

BEGINNING DECEMBER 25

Another of the splendid historical stories by EUGENE SUE

THE SWORD OF HONOR; OR, THE FOUNDATION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

will appear in the columns of the
DAILY PEOPLE

In addition to the Sue story there will be the usual good things that one can only get in the Daily People.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE
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tunity to secure the consent of their shopmates; further, under the prevailing shop conditions at the time—nothing else could be done but sign the contract with even the low price list that it specifies.

We may call the attention of this gentleman as well as other honorable men, for we know they are all honorable men, to the following facts: First at the time the contract was signed the busy season was about over. Had we refused to sign, chances are that the contract would have been signed over our heads and in spite of our protests, but if not it would have meant a strike at a time that it would have virtually been a favor to the firm. Second, at that time we did not produce shoes that brought the same price to the firm as now; in other words, we did not produce as much profit to the firm as now. Third, the price of food stuffs necessary for us to have in order to work was not as great as now. Fourth, till now we did not have an organization, we lacked the organized power to fight the organized machine and combination that exists between the Tobinists and the manufacturers; we were dissatisfied, but for lack of power to right the wrongs perpetrated upon us daily and hourly we considered that "discretion was the better part of valor."

As to the query of the worthy delegate, "Could you call them union men? Could they do business with any one?" We wish to reply that we are proud of our unionism and we will pit our union principles and behavior against his action in lining up with the firm, in scouring around Mulberry street employment offices hiring scabs to take our places.

The worthy apologist for contracts can ask the question as to our unionism, but our unionism teaches us to strive at all times for higher pay and better shop conditions, and for that

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

reason we paid our \$13.25 a year. Finding out that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union did not correspond with that ideal, we joined the Industrial Workers of the World.

As to whether we can "do business with any one" or not, due to our behavior, we wish to reply that it is not delegates that get their salaries to represent union men and then use their influence and our money to herd scabs together to beat us that we wish to do business with. We do not wish to receive any lessons upon the rules of conduct of union men from any such sources.

It is said by the gent, "Why, even Satan ain't got any use for these men, as they ain't faithful to themselves." We don't know how he has ascertained Satan's opinion of us, but we are glad that not even he has any use for men who struggle for more pay. He must be a partner of John Tobin, Farley and the rest of the crew. We have not asked the opinion of Satan, but from what Mr. Behrend says he must be in accord with him and his scabby tactics.

In the last few years, men and women all over the world have broken national constitutions and have chased Kings, Czars, Emperors and Shahs; they have thrown down all obstacles that stood between them and progress, they have upon the ruins of the old edifices erected monuments to Labor and Liberty, and may we not do a little thing as innocent as breaking an agreement signed under duress?

The worthy who smokes (in company with our bosses) cigars that we paid for, says that Mr. Ettor is not a shoemaker, but we fail to see what that has to do with sending "pick-and-shovel artists" to make shoes and thus try to create a division in our ranks. "He (Ettor) has one large dream," that of organizing the shoe workers into ONE BIG UNION! Well, what of it? You, Mr. Behrend, admit that we need a Union, but what kind of a Union shall it be? We want a big Union imbued with noble ideals, dreaming noble dreams, the dream of united labor standing erect asserting its importance in the world of men, and not the horrible nightmare of craft divided and contract tied labor creeping and crawling about before bosses and labor fakers whose ideals are those of the average Bowery toughs and their hearts as black as the priestly garb.

No one need to worry about any advice that he alleges we receive from Mr. Ettor. We are men, we know what we want. We are no longer mere dupes and followers. We are fighting for more bread, and in the conduct of the battle we are willing to accept whatever advice Mr. Ettor can impart to us, advice that is given to us as a comrade, not as a boss. We accept what we think best, and reject what seems of no value.

No one need to worry about our Christmas and our families, they will fare about as well and as happy as heretofore. We have never had a decent Christmas for so many years that we will not shed any tears this coming one. If some people are so solicitous about our Christmas it is strange that they are offering us the scabby present that they are, that of trying to break our strike for higher pay.

Mr. Delegate, you make so much ado and noise about contract breaking, let us ask you serenely, was not your salary and that of the secretary who says "surely if they could work for six years at the prevailing price list, they could wait till next April" raised within the last few years? Why did not both of you wait until our contract expired, or is it that you don't believe in signing contracts where it affects your salary?

We are satisfied with our position, we feel we have done the right thing for our interest, and we care very little whether Satan, Behrend and Tobin like it or not, we care not for their Satanic approval or displeasure. We are fully aware that our conduct will not receive the approval of the "great Tribunal of American Labor" presided over by Chief Justice Sam Gompers and attended by the Civic Federation crew, but we will receive the enthusiastic approval of all those men and women of our class who fought in the past and will continue in the future to march against all institutions that are pillars of our miseries and slavery. They will give us their approval, they will pass the word along, they will tell the hundreds of thousands of our fellow workers who are chafing under the same twin yoke of slavery that you seek to force upon us, of your crimes, outrages against the cause of labor, crimes perpetrated upon victims whose cries reach the very heavens.

Come again, old chap, we are ready to meet your sophistry.
Wickert & Gardiner Striking Employees,
Charles Linfante, Chairman.
P. L. Iglio, Secretary.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

WAGES AND PROFITS

THE WORKINGMAN PRODUCES BOTH, BUT GETS ONLY THE LITTLE END.

The social system under which we are living is properly called the capitalist system.

It is so called because the capitalist class, by reason of its ownership of the means of production and distribution, is the overwhelmingly dominant power in society—the nation, as an organization.

Let us explain further:

No doubt in your town, as in every other city, there are great manufacturing factories where wealth is created. It may be the making of feather trimmings for bonnets, or it may be great steel plates for ocean liners; it may be toothpicks that are produced, or it may be palace cars. Railroads and steamboats distribute this wealth. Coal mines, iron mines, forests and fields, all these in some manner enter into the production of the article, or as it is properly called—the commodity. These factories, mines, railroads, steamboats, etc., the means for the production of wealth, are called CAPITAL.

Looking a little further we find that the capital of the nation is owned by a very few, a mere handful of the population, and when you consider that this small fraction of the people own absolutely, as their own private property, ALL the means whereby the rest of us must obtain food, clothing, and shelter, you can realize the power they have over us. Because it owns the capital of the nation, this handful of the people is called the CAPITALIST CLASS.

Now, all this capital would be absolutely useless to the capitalist class, if it depended on that class to create wealth. But the fact that the rest of us must eat and be clothed and sheltered—or die, compels us to go to the capitalist, and create for him great volumes of wealth, and out of that wealth we have created he gives us a pittance in return called WAGES. The rest of the wealth he keeps, and it is called PROFITS, but the proper term should be Wealth Stolen from Labor. Those of us, the great bulk of the nation, who own nothing but our ability to work, or, as the Socialist calls it, labor power, are called the WORKING CLASS.

There is another class, the MIDDLE CLASS. It, however, is rapidly being exterminated. It is represented by the small shopkeeper and business man. Capitalism in the shape of the department stores is driving the little retailer to the wall, and the little factory stands no chance in competition with the gigantic enterprise. As the middle class are driven out of business they fall into the ranks of the wage workers.

The capitalist class attempts to justify its existence, by claiming that it returns to society full value for all it receives. It claims to possess all the brains of the country, call its members "Captains of Industry," and tells the working class that without the "direction" of the capitalist the working class wouldn't be able to provide for its own wants.

He will indeed have been a poor observer who does not know that the capitalist class is an idle class, a sponging and parasite class, a class that on the social body is as useful as vermin on a human body. In the summer's fierce heat, while the worker is stifling in the factory and his family in the tenements, the capitalist and his brood are cruising on elegant yachts or jaunting in Europe. Or they go to the seashore or mountains, where their every whim and want is anticipated by eager lackeys. In the winter they go South or pass the time in riotous Seely dinners and the like. All this the capitalist does on the wealth stolen from labor.

"Captains of Industry," indeed! And yet pulpit pounders, college professors and editors tell us that the capitalist is entitled to his stealings, or profits. "Wages of Superintendence," "Reward of Risk," are some of the pet phrases these gentry use in fostering the superstition. What risk is there in investing in coal mines, street railroads, steel trusts, etc., etc.? Capitalists do not invest in South Sea bubbles. The per cent must be very largely in sight before the capitalist invests.

As for profits being the Wages of Superintendence," as we have just shown, the capitalist is an idle class. Take any big capitalist that you have heard of, J. P. Morgan, for instance. He was in Europe the greater part of the summer, did anything here in which he has an interest close down because "Superintendent" Morgan was away? Did the Steel Trust furnaces smolder when Charley Schwab was doing a little "superintending" at the

Monte Carlo gaming tables? While Carnegie is "superintending" a tally-ho coach in the Scottish Highlands, do his works shut down? "Superintendence" indeed! Half the capitalists never see the properties in which they are stockholders. It passes as a joke that Chauncey M. Depew can't even name half the concerns he "superintends."

But maybe these apologists for the capitalist system call Wall Street "operations," where one thief is trying to get the better of another thief, perhaps that is what they mean by "superintendence." But, then, how about the Gould, Vanderbilt, and other women of the capitalist class who are married to European princes and nobles? They live in Europe, and, so far as can be learned, their chief occupation is getting their titled husbands out of gambling and other scrapes. But they, too, draw "wages of superintendence."

What would we do without capital? Everything! Capital is the creation of the worker, and without it, under the present system, he cannot produce new wealth. Now, candidly, do you think that if that wealth was the property of the workers collectively, they couldn't produce wealth to better advantage to society than they do now, when over three-fourths of what they produce is stolen from them?

Under the capitalist system of production the condition of the working class grows worse and worse. Wages go down steadily, or if they don't you have to produce much more in order to "keep up" your wage. As machinery is developed and women and children come into competition with men in offering their labor power to the capitalist, conditions must continue to grow worse. There is only one way to change all this, and that is to remove the capitalist. End his ownership of the things we must apply our labor to in order to live. Let the people collectively own that which is necessary to meet their collective needs. Then the production would be for the use of the producer.

They tell us that under such a social system no one would work, and everything would go to the demnition bowwows. Let us ask for instance: Do you think you would be less inclined to work, when you knew that you would have all that you produce, than you are at present when three-fourths of what you produce is stolen from you?

Another thing. You have probably passed through a period of what is called "hard times" or a crisis. The generally tough time of the worker is usually much worse at such periods. Do you know what causes them? They are caused by the fact that you, the worker, pile up more wealth for the capitalist than he can dispose of. Then he says: "I will close up my factory until this pile goes down. You can starve meanwhile, if you don't find another capitalist whom you are glad to have exploit you." Now, if the people, as a whole, owned the machinery of the nation and produced wealth for their own use, not for the capitalist's profit, can you imagine a state of affairs in which they would be foolish enough to say: "We have produced too much food, therefore, we must stop production and starve. We have produced too much clothing, we will have to go naked for a while?" Well, that is what is done to-day. When the workers have produced more than the capitalist can get rid of he says "Stop!" and the "over-production" is his and so are the tools that produced it. Civilization is threatened by the longer continuation of the capitalist system, with all its evils.

If you would intelligently aid in bringing about a change in conditions read up on Socialism, then go to work to bring it about.

WOMAN

—A D T H E—

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PANAMA WORKERS' STRIKE.

Refuse to Wait for Taft's Junketing Convenience.

(Special to the Daily People.)

Empire, C. Z., Panama, November 27. —A line to inform you that the union and non-union boilermakers to the number of 165 out of a total of about 175 employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission on Panama Canal struck work here on November 21st. The cause was: Refusal of President Taft on November 16th to give their committee an immediate answer to their request, handed to the President personally, that they (the boilermakers) be granted an increase of wages from 65 cents to 75 cents per hour. Taft's answer was that his "time on the Isthmus was limited, and as he had a banquet to attend and other social functions that would occupy his time while here, he would consider their request on his journey back to the States and give them a reply in about ten days."

The boilermakers wanted an immediate reply, and when he refused one, they held meetings that night at all shops along the canal and voted almost unanimously to hand in their resignations next morning, November 17th at 7 a. m., to be effective in five days, November 21st, on which date they walked out almost to a man. As usual all the other pure and simple crafts stayed at work and sprung the proverbial old chestnut: "The action of the boilermakers was ill-advised and too hasty." This sounds familiar, eh?

There was dirty work done by Boilermakers' Union officials in the matter, but it is pleasant to say that it was not altogether successful, though to a great extent it was, and almost altogether ruined their unity of action, and defeated their purpose.

On November 26, after men had been out 5 days, A. Hinzman, first vice president of the Boilermakers' Union, cabled them to return to work at once, and wait Taft's answer. The general response to that message was embodied in a statement I overheard one of the boilermakers make, to wit, "To hell with him and Taft!"

They held a meeting to-day, the 27th, to consider Hinzman's message, and on a vote being taken whether to return to work or stay out and go back to the States there were only 8 votes to return to work.

The J. C. C. officials have not entirely recovered from the shock yet. The very idea of a gang of American laborers offering in a sense an ultimatum to "His Excellency, Our President"—well did you ever? And it wasn't a bluff either. An appeal to their patriotism only brought forth a merry "ha, ha." Of what brand do these, our erstwhile submissive slaves, smoke, they have become so rambunctious?

A. Pietero.

THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

Makes Splendid Progress—All S. L. P. Men Active.

Comrade Steron's article, published in The People some time ago, informed the readers of our Party organ what happened at the last so-called convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America. This "convention" turned down the S. L. P. men, and broke away from the principles that guided the Hungarian Socialist Movement of this country for six years. The Rothfisers, Bolgars, with the aid of other Anarchistic elements of the Federation, captured the convention, and decided to sever all connections with the Party. At the convention they were "victorious," no doubt about it.

But we knew that the Hungarian Socialists would stay with the S. L. P. no matter what this convention did. We were not mistaken. Without losing time we formed the "Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation," published a new S. L. P. paper, "A Munkas," and now have fourteen Sections in our Federation, among them the strongest Sections of the old Federation. The Sections of New York, Bridgeport, South Norwalk, Canton, Akron, South Lorain, Cleveland (two Sections), Detroit, Cincinnati (two Sections), Chicago, Racine, San Francisco, all withdrew from the Rothfiser-Bolgar element and joined our Federation. Since the convention a Section has been formed at Hartford, and it is only a question of a very short time when all other Sections of any importance will be in our Federation.

We are getting subs for "A Munkas" at the rate of a hundred a week. And what is more, we shall be able to improve this record.

The Federation will this week make an application for membership as a State organization to the S. L. P.

Bolgar and Rothfiser got all the jobs and offices they wanted, the S. L. P. gets all the Hungarian Socialists.

L. B.

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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"WEEDING OUT WASTE"

EUPHONIOUS TERM FOR EXACTING ALL THE WORKER'S BLOOD AND MUSCLE.

The most recent development in our capitalist industries has been what is called the "installation of scientific systems of shop management which spell more profit" where enough gain was not forthcoming. What these scientific systems are could well be imagined: whenever "economics" on a large scale are to be introduced in our employers' establishments, Labor is sure to be made produce the "economy." That's the glorious function of Labor under this glorious civilization. And that is what one finds when examining the workings of the latest schemes being introduced.

Frederick G. Taylor, a Philadelphia man, is one of those just now winning approbation from plutocracy for his zest and activity in their behalf. A writer in the N. Y. Tribune says that "weeding out waste" is Mr. Taylor's business. The weeding out consists in reality in devising ways and means to keep the workmen eternally "at it" while in the shop. Here are the words extracted from Mr. Taylor by the writer mentioned: "The initial step," said Mr. Taylor, "is to see that all the machinery and the men operating it are kept at work all the time. We go into a mill that is run in the ordinary slipshod way and what do we find? Men expected to look to themselves to keep their machines in order. Something goes wrong. The workman has to stop his machine, go in search of some one in authority, possibly a harassed foreman, tell his story and spend time of his own and the time of another man in getting his machine going again. We systematize so that the machines are never idle from such a cause and no man is roaming around the works looking for help to fix his machine. All the machinery is standardized and plans made for the instant replacing of worn out pieces or for the restoration of damaged parts by a man whose business it is to do just that and nothing else. This man is responsible for the condition of the machinery. He watches it so that instead of waiting for a breakdown to occur before starting to repair a machine the likelihood of such a breakdown is anticipated and the machine consequently does not break down."

"Another man is in charge of the work of keeping the men speeded up. He sees that every man is working at the proper rapidity and if there is any reason why he is not, then it is this man's business to set it right. A third man looks to the quality of the work. He examines this from the start so that there is no possibility of perpetuating an error in the work or continuing with work that is not up to sample. It is his business to look to this and he has nothing else to do. In the old way the foreman had all these things to do and he could not do them properly. "That same foreman was the one to be hunted up when it was necessary to change to some other piece of work. Materials had to be sorted out, tools prepared and possibly ground for that particular work and the machine stood silent and idle during all this time. The old foreman was a general utility man at the call of every workman in the place and nothing he did could be done as it

should have been. "The scientific system brought into the factories and mills a class of unskilled labor that could be used to do the work that the skilled men had been forced to waste time over. The grinding of saws and drilling can be taught in a few hours, and men who are shown how to do this can get from \$12 to \$14 a week for the work. This leaves the skilled workman to his own work, instead of taking him away to do what any one can be taught to do in a day.

"Nor is the system a mere matter of installing bosses who see to it that the men are kept at their work and that the machines are always in working order and that the work is up to sample. The entire establishment is made to work in unison. The plan of operations is worked out before a thing is done, so that the firm can promise to a day when a job will be finished.

"There is no chance of running behind with this scientific system. Each workman knows just when he is expected to have his share in the job done. He gets an instruction card showing him what is expected of him. He is given a list of tools required and the feed speeds are calculated for him. All moving work is done for the man at the machine by men detailed for that purpose, so that he has nothing to do but concentrate his attention on the machine. The bulletin board shows the entire force just how the work stands each day.

"Summing it all up, the result is that every man is at work all the time; there is no lost time, loafing on the job.

"My experience has been gained in mills and factories. I have never worked in a railroad shop. For that reason some railroad men say I am not competent to criticize their way of doing things. But can any one say that a railroad shop should be managed any differently from any other kind of a shop? The making of railroad materials, the repairing of engines and the general work done in the big railroad shops are precisely the kind of work done in other mills and shops. The methods employed should be the same."

So much for Taylor's saving. It profits employers and saps employees. There's no escape except Socialism.

MARX ON MALLOCK

or
Facts vs. Fiction

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Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

- I. The Rise of Christianity.
- II. The Reformation.
- III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from last week.)

II. The Reformation.

(Continued.)

Germany was then that country north of the Alps where the effects of the new capitalist commercialism were felt the strongest, and where, as a consequence, their eyes had been opened to the dependency on the Roman church. It was felt as a source of humiliation and exploitation, not only for the various classes of Germany, but for the German people as a whole. Year after year an increasing amount of wealth poured into the coffers of the clergy, and from Germany to Rome. Germany became the milch cow whence the nourishment was procured for the greater glory of Rome. This state of affairs was looked upon as a national exploitation. Papacy, and with that the whole church, were regarded as a national calamity. It was felt as a national disgrace. With the development of capitalism, this sentiment became stronger and more bitter and spread farther and farther, and at the time of the appearance of Luther, nothing but the word was required to crystallize the sentiment into action.

It is significant to note that it was the question of the sale of letters of indulgence which first impelled Luther to come forward, and it thereby formed the starting point of the tremendous reformatory movement. Few or no theological problems had the power of seizing upon the population at large to that extent, and to arrest its attention. The questions of the freedom of the will, of the blessing and influence of chastity and of good deeds, of the transformation of the bread and wine into the flesh and blood of Christ were all questions for the study-closet and might well cause agitation among the learned ones, but they met with no response from the people. Not so with the sale of the letters of indulgence. Here it was a question of money; money which year after year was taken out of the country to Rome, withdrawn from Germany, and only serving to enrich the Roman popes and their favorites, while the population became impoverished. Here they were confronted with a national economic calamity; it was reasoning which everyone could grasp, regardless of the religious principles which otherwise were attached to the sale of indulgences.

When Luther, on the 31st of October, 1517, nailed his 95 theses on the church door at Wittenburg, he still felt like a faithful believer, like a Catholic. He was one of the many monks and priests of those days who, through influence of various kinds, had become more pietistic than the official church; but this view was easily harmonized with Catholic principles, and hundreds of theologians shared such views. He did not realize

how explosive his theses were; had he foreseen the trouble they were to create, he would very likely have withheld them.

However, the movement he had started soon forced him along with it. The intellectual currents which were the expressions of the economic upheaval of the time were so strong that they could not be checked. They could not be arrested by a series of modest reforms of the Catholic church-constitution; they demanded a decisive breach with the entire old church. Luther was forced along, driven from standpoint to standpoint, by the mighty forces underlying his time. His activity changed from being reformatory to becoming revolutionary.

And from the purely intellectual spheres, Luther's revolutionary sentiment began to extend to the purely social. We find in his writing in the beginning of the 1520's a series of sharp attacks, not only against the clerical ruling class—whom he attacks with a fanaticism of such innate hatred that its parallel is not to be found in the agitational writings of any author of later days—but also frequently against the secular powers. He directs violent reproaches against the princes and the nobles for their rapacity: "Ye do naught else than fleece and levy taxes, that ye may lead magnificent, haughty lives until the poor people cannot, and will not endure it any longer. . . . What boots it if the peasant's field bears as many florins as straw and grain; his masters only come and take so much more to add to their splendor, and expend the values on beautiful clothes, gluttony, drunkenness, mansions and the like." And he predicts a mighty peasant revolt as the just punishment of heaven for their crimes.

But when the peasants in the year 1525 really did rise against their tormentors—the great Peasants' War which in a few weeks spread to all parts of Germany—Luther timorously shrank back. There was too much of the petty bourgeois in him, he was too much imbued with philistine notions, had too much of an inherent, instinctive respect for the noble lords to dare to draw the inevitable conclusions from his premises. Just so far as formerly he had been forced in a social revolutionary direction, he was now forced in a social reactionary direction. Against the peasant's breach of obedience against their secular masters he now turned his wild fanaticism with a desperate blood-thirst, an absolute delirious cruelty. With his furious hatred towards the subject-class in its attempt to better its condition, he stands as one of the most repulsive figures in modern history. In his brochure "against the rapacious and murderous peasants," he addresses the princes and the nobility and exhorts them to a merciless butchery of the peasants. "Inasmuch as they are evil-minded and brazenly refuse to obey, and furthermore resist their masters, they have forfeited life and soul as do all faithless, perjured, mendacious, disobedient knaves and villains. Therefore it becomes the duty of all here to strangle and stab, secretly or publicly, all such, and remember that there is nothing so poisonous, injurious and fiendish as a rebellious person; just as you would kill a mad dog, if you do not strike him, he will strike you, and with you, the whole country."

The Peasants' War denotes the reactionary turning point in Luther's activity. From now on his sympathy for the subject class was extinguished, and the vigorous revolutionary spirit, frequently found in his earlier writings, was dead. He was now the sworn man of the secular ruling class to such an extent that he not only warns against relieving the peasants of so-called and other burdens, but actually suggests the reintroduction of chattel slavery. The Lutheran Church, which rose in Germany, and from there spread to the greater part of

northern Europe, was fatedly influenced by this change; it did not become the democratic, popular church of which Luther had been the advocate, but a bureaucratic state-church, with the prince as superior, as a new pope, and with many dogmatics, as rigid and foreign to real life as those of the Catholic church had been, with a duty to educate the subjects to a blind, unconditional obedience to their secular masters, a military discipline which finds its classical expression in a sentence like this: "Your common sense tells you that 2 and 5 are 7; but when the authorities declare that 2 and 5 are 8, you must believe it in spite of your better knowledge and understanding."

The Lutheran Reformation was the greatest of the intellectual movements, born of the mighty upheaval of that time. But it was far from being the only one. It was seething everywhere and the mode of thinking was changing. The seeds of a new intellectual culture among the great bourgeois and peasant population began to germinate. The reformers had been compelled to write in the native tongue instead of the Latin language, which the laity did not understand, and the national languages acquired a rich stock which was polished and formed into literary languages. And the art of printing made it possible to extend literary knowledge to ever larger spheres. The desire to read, the literary interests increased. National literatures grew up.

The national consciousness became developed. Commercialism, which had removed the bars separating the single villages and provinces, and had brought the nations into reciprocity, created in the popular mind new ideas of national mutuality. While formerly the people of Zealand, Funen and Jutland had felt removed from each other, now the conception of a common nation to which they all belonged took root, the idea of a national whole as contrasted to other nations with their foreign languages and strange customs.

A new scientific method of research began to force its way through. The well-to-do, self-conscious bourgeoisie could not, as formerly, satisfy themselves with the authority of the Bible on the fields of science. It demanded a real investigation of things, based upon observation, reason and cognition. In all countries where the development of capitalism proceeded quickest, a research of the natural sciences, of the geographical, historical and social sciences grew out which overthrew the medieval learning and departed from its methods, laying the foundation of the scientific cognition of later times.

And so all over. The moral conceptions, the artistic views, political ideals—all these several manifestations of the human consciousness were changed under the influence of the commercial activity of capitalism and the changes in social life which it effected. It was the modern age superseding the Middle Ages.

* The three chief provinces in Denmark, separated by water. (Translator.)

(Continued next week.)

FERRER INQUIRY IN SPANISH CORTES.

Madrid, December 8.—The discussion demanded by the Republicans of the trial and sentence of Ferrer, founder of the Modern School of Barcelona, who was executed at the fortress of Montjuich last year, will take place in the Chamber of Deputies next week. Fierce discussions are expected. The garrison will be strengthened to "insure order."

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WHAT IS CAPITAL?

WOULD-BE SOCIALIST DEFINITION EXPOSED—MARX'S EXPLANATION REPRODUCED.

In the early part of this year "The Outlook" (New York), the magazine on which Roosevelt is an associate editor, published a review of Reginald Wright Kaufman's book, "What Is Socialism," and said in effect that Kaufman's book was the best presentation of the subject yet come to their hand. Such praise, coming from such a quarter, was in itself cause for suspicion and enough to cause one to take it with a grain of salt; it recalled to mind the old axiom: what the enemy lauds is sure to be bad, and that truth is just the opposite. A perusal of Kaufman's book proves that it is not the best book of Socialism, at any rate, not from a Socialist standpoint.

It is not purposed to go into a review of it at this point; it is only intended to show how inaccurately its author defines "capital," and then, to give Karl Marx's explanation. Nevertheless, it will not be amiss to cite several passages from Kaufman's work to show how misleading it is in parts. On page 72 the author, in speaking of the materialist conception of history (he thinks this term inaccurate and prefers "economic interpretation of history"), says: "The Socialist seldom fails to quote from one of his own text-books in showing that the French Revolution was simply the triumph of those who possessed nothing over those who possessed everything." Here Kaufman is wrong. The fact is that the Socialist who knows his subject never puts the matter that way. He says that the French Revolution was the triumph of the bourgeoisie over the feudal nobility, the triumph of a class which had property over a class which had land and privilege.

On page 165, one will find this passage: "In Australia the Labor Party, which is essentially socialistic, holds the balance of power, and New Zealand, which is the happiest and most prosperous nation in the world, has had for seventeen years a government of very strong Socialist tendencies, and has gone further than any other nation toward adopting a full Socialist propaganda." This is said in spite of the fact that the Socialist parties in Australia are denouncing and waging war against that so-called Labor party.

For brazenness and flim-flam, the following is unsurpassable. On this same page (165) the author has occasion to touch upon the growth of Socialism in America. He starts out by saying: "Let us here concern ourselves simply with the national field [United States] and remember that we are dealing only with the Socialist Party, and not with the little sect known as the Socialist Labor Party."

INTO OUR NATIONAL FIELD THEN THE SOCIALIST PARTY STEPPED IN 1892, NOMINATING SIMON WING FOR PRESIDENT [of course, the underscoring is not our author's] and casting 21,614 votes." Thus this outrageously false statement is made in face of the fact that the Socialist party appeared in the field no less than eight years AFTER Simon Wing was nominated, and nominated by the Socialist Labor Party.

When such inaccuracies, flagrant and otherwise, are found in this book, it should cause no surprise to be told that Mr. Kaufman has a wrong idea and definition of what constitutes capital.

A Socialist oftentimes is called upon in discussion or controversy to define capital, and it is of importance that he understand the matter. It is therefore not a waste of labor to take up this matter here, all the more so because our author who presumes to speak for Socialism gives a pernicious definition of it. His definition as it appears on page 33, reads: "Capital, according to the Socialist, is not the ownership of Use-Values, but is wealth reserved for the making of more wealth that is to be bartered for profit." And on page 59 of his book, he summarizes his idea of capital again in these words: "Capital is the ownership of Wealth (i. e., of Commodities) reserved for the making of more wealth, which is in turn to be bartered for Profit." Far from being the Socialist definition of capital, Kaufman's is the capitalist conception of capital, the conception that profit is derived from the exchange of commodities, that is, from the selling of commodities, whereas the Socialist definition is rather that capital is wealth with one added function—that of exploiting, or wringing surplus value out of labor. And as to the source of profits, these are knocked out of the workers' hides at the points of production, and not in the course of barter.

In his little book on "Wage-Labor

and Capital," Marx shows us the nature of capital. In chapter 5 of that book he writes as follows:

Capital consists of raw materials, instruments of labor, and means of subsistence of all kinds, which are employed in producing new raw materials, new instruments, and new means of subsistence. All these components of capital are created by labor, products of labor, accumulated labor. Accumulated labor that serves as a means to new production is capital. So say the economists. What is a negro slave? A man of the black race. The one explanation is worthy of the other. A negro is a negro. Only under certain conditions does he become a slave. A cotton-spinning machine is a machine for spinning cotton. Only under certain conditions does it become capital. Torn away from these conditions, it is as little capital as gold by itself is money, or as sugar is the price of sugar.

In the process of production, human beings work not only upon nature, but also upon one another. They produce only by working together in a specified manner and reciprocally exchanging their activities. In order to produce, they enter into definite connections and relations to one another, and only within these social connections and relations does their influence upon nature operate, i. e., does production take place.

These social relations between the producers, and the conditions under which they exchange their activities and share in the total act of production, will naturally vary according to the character of the means of production. With the discovery of a new instrument of warfare, the firearm, the whole internal organization of the army was necessarily altered, the relations within which individuals compose an army and can work as an army were transformed, and the relation of different armies to one another was likewise changed.

We thus see that the social relations within which individuals produce, the social relations of production, are altered, transformed, with the change and development of the material means of production, of the forces of production. The relations of production in their totality constitute what is called the social relations, society, and, moreover, a society at a definite stage of historic development, a society with peculiar, distinctive character. Ancient society, feudal society, bourgeois (or capitalist) society, are such totalities of relations of production, each of which denotes a particular stage of development in the history of mankind.

Capital also is a social relation of production. It is a bourgeois relation of production, a relation of production of bourgeois society. The means of subsistence, the instruments of labor, the raw materials, of which capital consists—have they not been produced and accumulated under given social conditions, within definite social relations? Are they not employed for new production, under given social conditions, within definite social relations? And does not just this definite social character stamp the products which serve for new production as capital?

Capital consists not only of means of subsistence, instruments of labor, and raw materials, not only of material products; it consists just as much of exchange values. All products of which it consists are commodities. Capital, consequently, is not only a sum of material products, it is a sum of commodities, of exchange values, of social magnitudes. Capital remains the same whether we put cotton in the place of wool, rice in the place of wheat, steamships in the place of railroads, provided only that the cotton, the rice, the steamships—the body of capital—have the same exchange value, the same price, as the wool, the wheat, the railroads, in which it was previously embodied. The bodily form of capital may transform itself continually, while capital does not suffer the least alteration.

But though every capital is a sum of commodities, i. e., of exchange values, it does not follow that every sum of commodities, of exchange values, is capital.

Every sum of exchange values is an exchange value. Each particular exchange value is a sum of exchange values. For example: a house worth one thousand dollars is an exchange value of one thousand dollars; a piece of paper worth one cent is a sum of exchange values of one hundred one-hundredths of a cent. Products which

are exchangeable for others are commodities. The definite proportion in which they are exchangeable forms their exchange value, or, expressed in money, their price. The quantity of these products can have no effect on their character as commodities, as representing an exchange value, as having a certain price. Whether a tree be large or small, it remains a tree. Whether we exchange iron in pennyweights or in hundred-weights for other products, does this alter its character; its being a commodity, an exchange value? According to the quantity, it is a commodity of greater or of lesser value, of higher or of lower price.

How, then, does a sum of commodities, of exchange values, become capital?

Thereby, that as an independent social power, i. e., as the power of a part of society, it preserves itself and multiplies by exchange with direct, living labor-power.

The existence of a class which possesses nothing but the ability to work is a necessary presupposition of capital.

It is only the dominion of past, accumulated, materialized labor over immediate living labor that stamps the accumulated labor with the character of capital.

Capital does not consist in the fact that accumulated labor serves living labor as a means for new production. It consists in the fact that living labor serves accumulated labor as the means of preserving and multiplying its exchange value.

Thus says Marx. It is easily seen that this definition of capital is totally different from that of the book which the "Outlook" was pleased to praise.

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In 1896	36,564
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In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1910.

To be naked is to be so much nearer to
being a man than to go in livery.

—LAMB.

"EXPRESSIO UNIUS," ETC.

Born of vast and profound experience
is the maxim that has come down to our
times in the Latin tongue:—"Expressio
unius, suppressio alterius" (to express
one thing is to suppress the other thing).

The tune to which resolutions by the
bushel are being adopted by the Socialist
party is the tune for the liberation of
Fred D. Warren of the "Appeal to Reason."

None more emphatically than the So-
cialist Labor Party man will pronounce
Warren's conviction a piece of injustice;
consequently, none more emphatically
would demand his liberation. For that
very reason none more emphatically
than the S. L. P. spurns a move that,
by "expressing" Warren only, "sup-
presses" Preston.

The fact of suffering injustice levels
the sufferers, in the sense that all are
entitled to redress; that all touch a
chord to which good sense and con-
science must respond. Injustice smote
Preston; so it did Warren. It matters
not that the act for which Warren suf-
fers was an act in pursuit of abstract
order, while the act for which Preston
suffers was an act in pursuit of concrete
rights; it matters not that the injustice
that smote Warren overlooked him in the
endeavor to bring retribution down upon
the head of a capitalist politician for a
crime committed upon another ditto,
while the injustice that smote Preston
overlooked him in the endeavor to assert
the rights of the Working Class; it mat-
ters not that the injustice Warren suf-
fers was incurred for meddling in a feud
between bourgeois, while the injustice
Preston suffers was incurred for stand-
ing on the firing line in the class strug-
gle between the Exploiter and the Ex-
ploited. All this matters not—in so far
as the fact of injustice is concerned.
While distinction may be made, while
distinction should be made, as to the re-
lative value to the Socialist Movement
of the act that Warren and the act that
Preston suffers for, unquestionably giv-
ing the palm of merit to Preston, one
and the other is a victim of capitalist
misrule.

To "express" Warren only and "sup-
press" Preston is to do injustice while
claiming for justice. It is to do worse.
It is to throw upon the injustice, under
which Preston pines, the mantle of ap-
proval that silence implies—an approval
in this instance, that lays the axe to the
very root of the Socialist or Labor
Movement.

THE MEXICAN LIBERAL PARTY.

The advocates of the Mexican Liberal
Party—"Partido Liberal Mexicano"—
express decided mistrust of, if not an-
tipathy for, the party that Madero has
called to arms and is still keeping in the
field. They say Madero's is a rich man's
movement. This sentiment, combined
with the Liberals' admission that
Madero aims, not merely at the over-
throw of the individual Diaz, but also at
the establishment of the principle of One
Term, a principle dear to the Liberals
themselves, justifies a closer inspection
of the Liberal program.

This may be divided into two main
categories—one, political or of form; the
other, economic, or of substance.

The demands of the former category
are such as one is familiar with in all
movements that make head against
autocracy. They limit power, and strip
it of its clerical and kindred wardrobe.
Historically they are known as "radical
bourgeois demands."

The demands of the latter category
are less easy to classify.

The prohibition of what is known in
the United States as the "pluck-me

store" iniquity, common in mining re-
gions especially; the prohibition of child
labor under fourteen years, and not the
absolute prohibition of the child
labor crime; the establishment of a
maximum rate of wages, thereby recog-
nizing the sanctity of private ownership
in the necessities for production;—these
and similar clauses savor of the demands
of Labor Parties in their infancy, at the
stage of nonage, when the working class
is yet in the dark upon the mysteries of
capitalism; still imagines the Beast's
claws can be clipped; still indulges in
visions of possible prosperity and free-
dom; and has not yet "seen the cat,"
which to see is equivalent to realizing
that it is easier far to end than mend
the feline. In short these demands de-
note an awakening but still groping pro-
letarian class instinct.

On the other hand, such economic de-
mands, or demands of substance, as
the suppression of all taxes upon a
capital of less than \$100,000, and the
expropriation by the Government of all
lands not in use—these and such other
demands typify small-bourgeois aspira-
tions, the aspirations of a class that
resists domination from superior eco-
nomic powers, and at the same time
seeks to profit by its own superior to
dominate the proletariat's inferior eco-
nomic power.

The analysis of the Mexican Liberal
Party's program places the same in a
unique category. If it correctly reflects
the country, then it indicates that the
country of whose conditions it is born,
itself occupies a unique position. It
would indicate that Mexico—too ad-
vanced to produce a party of anti-political
autocracy pure and simple; not ad-
vanced enough to produce a party of
anti-economic autocracy, pure and sim-
ple, that is a party of Socialism;—is
now traversing a period in which phrases
about "the poor" and "freedom" have
not yet crystallized into definite mean-
ing, and in which a sort of hippopotamus
party—partly of the water, partly of the
earth: partly bourgeois, partly prole-
tarian—is the *deus ex machina* of the
situation.

CONCLUSIONS FROM DOCUMENTS.

On page 24, second column, of the
"Eleventh Day's Proceedings—Saturday,
November 26, 1910" of the late A. F. of
L. convention in St. Louis, this passage
occurs:

"Delegate O'Connor (T. U.): I desire
to nominate Samuel Gompers for Presi-
dent of the American Federation of
Labor for the ensuing term.

"There being no further names pre-
sented, nominations were declared
closed. On motion of Delegate McNulty
the secretary was instructed to cast
the unanimous vote of the convention
for Samuel Gompers for President of the
American Federation of Labor for the
ensuing term.

"Secretary Morrison complied with
the instructions of the convention, and
President Gompers was declared elected
to serve for the ensuing term."

According to the statistics furnished
to the world by the Socialist party lead-
er Mr. Max Hayes, as represented in
"The Commoner" for last November 25,
and quoted in a last week's issue of the
Weekly People, there were at that conven-
tion of the A. F. of L. eighty-five dele-
gates of Mr. Hayes's political com-
plexion who now "dared to voice their
convictions."

Either "The Eighty-five" were perfect-
ly satisfied with the Socialist-killer and
Civic Federation Vice-President Gompers;
or they were not:—

If they were satisfied, then Mr. Hayes,
together with his remaining Eighty-
four, sailed under false colors when they
claimed to be Socialists;

If they were not satisfied, then their
sitting mum, without daring to set up a
nominee for president in opposition to
the Labor-betrayer and, of course, anti-
Socialist Gompers, is an evidence that
Mr. Hayes but indulged in a superlat-
ive "brag" when he contrasted the
timidity of his set in 1900 with their
boldness in 1910; and their sitting still
mummer, and allowing their vote to be
cast for them in favor of the Civic
Federation's decoy-duck above-named, is
proof conclusive that Mr. Hayes and his
remaining Eighty-four are a lot of "fair-
weather Socialists," toy-militants, a
"White-Feather" brigade, from whom
Socialism has little to expect but brag,
bluster—and runaway.

In Turkey, at one time, probably even
now, delinquents were furnished the
rope to strangle themselves. The Eighty-
five per cent. furnish the rope themselves.

THE ANTI-SUGAR TRUST BILL.

The long expected bill of complaint in
the Government's suit to dissolve the
Sugar Trust was filed at last in the
United States Circuit Court. While the
bill is making the unskillful laugh with
joy, it can not but make the judicious
grieve.

The bill recites a long list of allega-
tions. These are meant to be charges.
Yet the charges read more like "points"
for an address, or an article, upon "The
Natural Development of Business from
the Little Country Store to the Large

Modern Plant of Industry." Step by
step, or "point" by "point," a stage of
industrial growth is recorded; and each
stage, though the bill does not so specify,
suggests some existing law that the re-
spective stage rendered necessary for its
protection. Not a "point" is cited the
legality of which is not deeply imbedded
in the legislation of modern society. Not
a "point" is cited the observance of
which does not pass current as an evi-
dence of business push and thrift in the
individual business concern. Not a
"point" is cited, which, if branded with
criminality, would not cause any and
every business concern to become impos-
sible. In short, the "points" cited in
the bill are so many bricks reared one
upon the other that go, and have gone,
and must perforce go to rear the struc-
ture of Private Enterprise, and any one
of which bricks, if pulled out, would
cause the whole structure to shake, if
not to collapse. And yet the bill is in
the nature of an indictment; and the in-
dictment is drawn up upon the silent
principle that, while any one of the
bricks is legitimate, all of them together
constitute a tort.

Did we say the bill should make the
judicious grieve? Not quite so. The bill
is of a nature to cause both the un-
skillful and the judicious to rejoice—each
for a different reason.

The unskillful will rejoice believing the
bill will be effective. To them the bill
is a "first step" to disprove Socialism,
and to prove that Capitalism has within
itself the means to correct its "defects"
and "abuses."

The judicious will rejoice realizing that
the bill is, in fact, an indictment of
Capitalism. It demonstrates the evils
that lie latent in each stage of capitalist
development, and which do not come to
the surface until the structure is com-
plete, whereupon it is condemned by the
very element that sang the praises of
its separate parts as veritable ideals
of civically virtuous enterprise. The
judicious will furthermore rejoice be-
cause they know the bill is, in the end
and in substance, bound to fail. Not
the darning needle of the Reformer, but
the sharp scissors of the Revolutionist
is the weapon fit to remove evils that
lie in the very woof of a social system.

In the meantime the bill will travel
its devious, labyrinthian way, reported
and counter-reported in the press of its
friends, until they themselves can not
tell whether they stand on their feet or
their heads. It will then be dropped for
some other mare's-nest.

MRS. EDDY.

The biographies of Mrs. Mary Baker
G. Eddy, just deceased, are profuse with
matter that is uninteresting, and inter-
esting on a subject that they treat but
sparingly.

None but lovers of the miraculous, and
who approach any subject, that at all
promises to satisfy that bent, with a
predisposition for the mysterious, will
find much cause for wonderment, or will
impute to any occult powers in an in-
dividual, either the circumstance that
thousands, if not hundreds of thousands,
are drawn by her away from
treatment by "diplomaed doc-
tors," or that they contribute
millions of dollars to set up a school of
medical treatment that dispenses with
the output of medical colleges. The thing
is natural. It is a revolt that has been
gathering strength and volume for these
many generations, not to say centuries
—the revolt against a profession that
Moliere has satirized; that Charles
Lamb has unmasked; that Goethe
earned the undying hatred of for depriv-
ing it of its pretenses; that Montaigne,
before all of these, has analyzed as a "para-
site on a people's health";—and that the
earth, more recently cremation also,
has resignedly acted as an accomplice
of by covering its blunders, or burning
them to ashes beyond identification. All
the space that is being devoted to Mrs.
Eddy upon this head is uninteresting.
It is the waste portion in her biog-
raphies. And the waste is profuse.

But amidst the wasteful profusion
there are a few lines of value. They are
the cursory lines devoted to the com-
position of the family from which Mrs.
Eddy came. These few lines tell of a
sister and her husband who owned and
operated a woolen factory; of a brother
who was a lawyer and politician; of an-
other sister whose husband was a political
jobholder; of a brother who was a
bricklayer; of another brother who was
a mill operator in his own uncle-and-
aunt's woolen factory; and of Mrs.
Eddy's own first husband, also a brick-
layer;—in other words, these lives tell
of a family, in our own generation, in
which both the great economic classes of
the land are represented. This is a
valuable piece of sociologic information
for the militant Socialist.

Dogmatic Socialists, especially in
Europe, do not tire of expressing their
astonishment at the backwardness of
the Socialist Movement in America.
They reason that America is the most
and furthestmost capitalist nation on
earth. How comes it that of Socialism
there is least in this country? The
reasoning betrays faultiness on vast

areas of logic, both abstract and applied.

Socialism, to be sure, needs capitalism
as condition precedent. No capitalism,
no Socialism. But capitalism is not the
only condition precedent for a strong
Socialist Movement. Other factors—
some deterrent, others promotive—enter
into the formation of a movement.
Among these factors are the social con-
ditions peculiar to each nation. Among
such social conditions is, not merely the
existence of the classes, but also the
existence of a chasm deep and wide
enough between the two to uncover the
conflict that actually exists between
them—and thus make the conflict fruit-
ful of progress, which means a strong
Socialist Movement.

The family of Mrs. Eddy allows a peep
into the composition of a large, if not
the largest portion of the native families
of the land. That peep reveals the fact
that, however rapidly the chasm between
capitalist master and wage slave is being
cut, the chasm is not yet of sufficient
age to be realized by all concerned. It
goes without saying that it must have
been next to impossible to bring home
their wage slave status to the brothers
of Mrs. Eddy, and to make them realize
that they were more closely related to
the immigrant bricklayers and mill oper-
atives than they were to their own
brother and sister employers of labor.

In a country, whatever its develop-
ment otherwise, in which the native pro-
letariat and capitalist are yet closely
connected by family bonds,—in such a
country there is a social condition that
goes far to counteract the economic de-
velopment Socialismward. Such a coun-
try is America. The recognition of the
fact removes the surprise at the "back-
wardness of Socialism" in the land, and
explains the phenomenon; at the same
time, the recognition of the fact should
be enough to dissipate the Jingo fatuity
that considers Socialism an impossibility
on American soil. The cause of its delay
is transitory: the reason for its advent
is permanent.

The social facts thrown up by Mrs.
Eddy's biographies help to shed light
both upon the path behind and the path
ahead of Socialism in America. And
these facts, though stated in the most
incidental manner, are the only real
interesting information, or information
of lasting value that the profuse biog-
raphies of the deceased lady contain.

WORK FOR SOCIALISM!

Eleven Reasons Which Every Working-
man Should Consider.

Because it means freedom to Labor.

Because it will wipe out private own-
ership of the means of life by the capi-
talist class.

Because it means full life for all who
labor and do their share of the world's
work.

Because it will abolish poverty and
unemployment.

Because it will resume, in the name of
the whole people, what the collective and
social labor of the whole of working
society has evolved and produced.

Because it will give equal opportunity
to all to develop their bodies and brains
to the full, and enable men and women
to live decent and human lives.

Because it's a question "Who's going
to own the world—the working class or
the capitalist class?"

Because capitalism is responsible for
the crises, panics, war and slaughter,
which keep the world a perpetual hell
upon earth.

Because the working class produce all
the world's wealth, which the capitalist
class own, and only return to the work-
ers in the shape of wages a portion of
what labor alone has produced.

Because, so long as capitalist private
ownership of the earth and the means of
life remains insecurity and poverty face
the majority of the human race.

Because Socialism must come; and
the Party fighting for it is the Socialist
Labor Party.

GIANT PROTEST AGAINST BRIAND.

Paris, December 10.—Thus far the
efforts of the General Confederation of
Labor to induce the working centers
to unite in a gigantic protest against the
plans of Briand to deny the right of
state employees to strike have had grati-
fying results, although they have not
met with quite all the success they de-
serve.

The original idea of the leaders was
to hold a mass meeting in twenty-five
large towns and to adopt a common
resolution.

Some of the gatherings have been
small, and in a few cases the promoters
were compelled to abandon the idea alto-
gether, though Briand ordered the police
not to interfere.

A RINGING SLAP TO GOM-
PERS'S FACE

For some time past, Samuel Gompers
—whose Union card is issued by the
International Cigar Makers' Union of
which he is vice-president—has been
giving out statements about high-handed
proceedings against the members of
his cigarmakers' Union in Tampa, Fla.
The statements increased in numbers
and vehemence—Florida authorities, it
was stated, had joined hands with the
Tampa cigar manufacturers and "Citi-
zens' Committee" in outraging, brow-
beating, imprisoning and even deporting
Gompers's cigarmakers Union-men.
Finally, at the late A. F. of L. conven-
tion in St. Louis, Gompers summed up
all these statements, and they were re-
issued as a protest of Labor against the
misdeeds of Florida manufacturers and
officials during the last eight years.

Gov. Gilchrist's answer to the charges
divides them into two categories—

One category comprises charges that
allege wrongful acts committed more re-
cently, that is, since eight years ago;

The second category comprises charges
that allege wrongful acts committed
eight years ago.

As to the charges under the first cate-
gory, Gov. Gilchrist declares them true
in part:—it is true that one Johnston
and two others of Gompers's Union left
the town, but they did so, he alleges,
"of their own free will, being convinced
that it was better for them so to do";
it is true that members of Gompers's
Union were and are now in jail, but
these men, he alleges, "were arrested,
tried and convicted, and were now in
jail pending sentence for various viola-
tions of the criminal code."

So far the presumptions remain in
favor of the Gompers charges. Every-
one knows the lengths to which manu-
facturers and their "Citizens' Commi-
tees," backed by their political officials,
will go to crush a strike. The mere
statement from such sources that a
Union-man left the seat of a strike "of
his own free will" is far from conclu-
sive: the "free will" may have had, and
usually has a policeman's club, if not
more persuasive weapons, for its stimu-
lant. The mere statement that Union-
men who were on strike and are now in
jail are there awaiting sentence after
being duly tried and convicted of crime
is far, very far from conclusive: how
these "trials" and "convictions" are
often conducted and brought about con-
stitutes one of the black pages in the
iniquities peculiar to capitalist rule.—So
far, accordingly, Gompers is on top.

But not for long. So soon as Gov.
Gilchrist takes up the charges under the
second category, the Civic Federation
Vice-President lands at the bottom in a
plight that is pitiable.

Taking up the charges under the sec-
ond category, and referring to the com-
plaint of Gompers that in the strike of
eight years ago a number of cigarmakers
had been deported for which act no one
had been brought to court, the Governor
does not deny the allegations, and he
proceeds to remind Gompers that "at
that time the contention was between
rival Unions, the International [Gom-
pers's Union] and La Resistencia," and
that "members of La Resistencia were
deported, BUT IN DEPORTING THESE
MEN THE DEPORTERS HAD FAV-
ORED THE INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF WHICH GOMPERS WAS AND IS
NOW THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT."

—And down comes Gompers, rolled in
the dirt with a stinging, ringing slap ad-
ministered to his brazen cheek.

Gov. Gilchrist's statement is true to
the letter.

In 1902—under cover of the outcry
"Anarchy in Tampa!" raised by the
capitalist press throughout the land—
the then "Citizens' Committee" of
Tampa, aided by the henchmen fur-
nished it, from the North especially, by
the Gompers Labor-lieutenants of the
cigar manufacturers, and, of course,
supported by the then Governors
Gilchrist in office, fell like a pile of
bricks upon the newly organized Union
known as La Resistencia.

La Resistencia, originally organized by
Cuban workers in Tampa, received from
its founders a Spanish name, which
means The Resistance. They being
cigarmakers, their Union was originally
a cigarmakers' organization. But origi-
nally only. The original La Resistencia
was guided either by a clearer class in-
stinct, or by a clearer light than usually
guides the formation of a craft Union.

It perceived the futility, if not the
harmfulness, of the autonomous craft
formation in the worker's efforts to im-
prove his condition. La Resistencia pro-
ceeded to organize all the crafts engaged
in the cigar industry within its own
body. The increased effectiveness that
that imparted to it also imparted to it a
fuller vision. It perceived the intimate
interdependence of the several indus-
tries. The consequence was the organiza-
tion of one Tampa industry after another
—bakers, restaurant workers, etc., etc.,—
all, however, subdivided according to the
output, and re-subdivided according to
the tools used in each branch of the sev-
eral industries—yet ALL within ONE

Union, with ONE central directing au-
thority, and capable of moving and ac-
tually moving as ONE man. La Resis-
tencia was a further development of the
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, set up
in 1895, here in New York. In short,
La Resistencia was the first plain enun-
ciation and illustration of Industrial
Unionism in the land.

No sooner did the new body start to
functionate when its ominousness to
Capitalism was realized by Tampa capi-
talists. The decision was immediate to
stamp it out. A "Citizens' Committee"
was organized. The capitalist press be-
gan to thunder its denunciation in ar-
ticles obviously furnished by a central
source. La Resistencia having been origi-
nally a cigarmakers' organization, the
fire of its foes was directed against that
branch at first. And, birds of a feather
flocking together, the Gompers henchmen
flocked into Tampa as allies of the
"Citizens' Committee." In New York,
the Gompers Labor-lieutenants of the
cigar manufacturers had fought the
S. T. & L. A. cigarmakers by declaring
strikes against these men whom they
had refused to organize, as at Seiden-
berg's; or by declaring strikes against
them for organizing open shops, as at
Davis's; and these Gompers Labor-lieu-
tenants of capitalism, themselves egre-
gious scab-herders, added insult to in-
jury by screaming "Scab!" at the
S. T. & L. A. In Tampa the Gompers
crew of Labor-looters fought with more
serious weapons. As fast as they ar-
rived—equipped, of course, as Boot and
Shoe Worker Tobin's scabs trooping
into Brooklyn are now, with
"Union cards"—they were
made constables, were furnished with
arms, and were let loose upon La Resis-
tencia. The immediate consequence was
intimidation, outrage, murder, deporta-
tion and shanghaiing; the ultimate con-
sequence was the destruction of La Resis-
tencia—and the establishment of
Gompers's International Cigarmakers'
Union enjoying fraternal relations with
the cigar manufacturers. Gov. Gilchrist
is right not to deny the allegation that
none of the deporters was brought to
court. They were not. True, also, as
the Governor expressly states it, the de-
porters had favored Gompers's Interna-
tional Union.

These facts are known to readers of
the Daily People—the only paper that
published and protested against them.
To have Gompers now reminded of them
by Gov. Gilchrist, by one, at that, who
was virtually a *particeps criminis* with
Gompers, and to have the Governor do
so now, in answer to Gompers's charges
of high-handed outrages against his
Union, adds to the slap administered to
Gompers's face a sting that is fruitful
of good to the Labor Movement:—

As the Capitalist Class prepares the
economic conditions for the Emancipa-
tion of the Workingmen; as itself re-
cruits the soldiers that are to dethrone
it; so, do we now see it, through its
politicians, materially assisting in bring-
ing home to these soldiers the army-
information that they must organize
themselves into by enlightening them re-
garding the Gomperses who would keep
them in a state of virtual disorganiza-
tion, impotence and janissarship to
their masters.

CLEAR THE WAY.

The crest and crowning of all good
Life's final star, is brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost poses and mirth;
Will send her new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race.
And till it comes, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of
graves.
Come, clear the way, then, clear the
way;
Blind creeds and kings have had their
day,
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men.
Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran;
Make way for brotherhood—make way
for men.

—Edwin Markham.

BOURGEOIS SNARL AT JAPS.

Stockton, Cal., December 10.—The
State Fruit Growers' Association, in con-
vention to-day, passed resolutions, to be
presented to the Legislature at its meet-
ing in January, demanding that laws be
enacted prohibiting Japanese from own-
ing land in California. Their action is
due to the fact that the Japanese are
feared more than any other nationality
by the agricultural portion of the State.
Everywhere they have rented land
from white owners and have obtained
absolute control of the market wherever
they raise fruit or vegetables. It was
stated in the convention that unless
steps were taken at once to check the
Japanese invasion of the coast the white
fruit growers would be forced to go out
of business.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—The general discon-
tent—

BROTHER JONATHAN — Both
the general discontent. I call it the gen-
eral stupidity.

U. S.—You may be right; if people
knew what this capitalism means from
which they expect a living while it
assuredly deals death to them—

B. J.—That is not what I mean. That
is all stuff about capitalism dealing death.
What I mean is if people were not so
stupid they would know in what way
they could improve their condition and
turn capitalism to good use.

U. S.—And what is your way.
B. J.—I shall state my way if you
have time to listen to me, because I
shall want to state systematically.

U. S.—"Systematically" is good! let
her rip!

B. J.—We are two here, you and I.
U. S.—That's profoundly true.

B. J.—If there is only one hat pro-
duced by us, we could not each have a
hat, could we?

U. S.—That's another chunk of un-
questionable wisdom.

B. J.—For each to have a hat we must
produce two hats, not so?

U. S.—We could not each have one
if there were no two hats.

B. J.—Now, that is the A. B. C. of
the whole question.

U. S.—That seems very simple, but
it may be too simple; it is certainly too
simple for me.

B. J.—It follows from this A. B. C.
that all that is needed is to increase pro-
duction. If we can produce four hats
we shall each have two; if we can pro-
duce a hundred hats we shall each have
fifty—

U. S.—Not so fast.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

STARTS DAILY PEOPLE XMAS BOX

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find \$1.25 for The People Xmas Box. It has not been started yet, and I may thus have the honor of starting it. This is my first contribution to the People, and the only Christmas present I am making this year.

I am getting the "Appeal to Reason" (?) for forty weeks because I forked over a quarter to hear Alex Irvine last Thanksgiving night. He is an excellent speaker, but oh, Lord! where was the Socialism?

The first copy of the "Appeal" came to-day. On looking through it, I was reminded of what De Leon said in "Socialism vs. Anarchism," in speaking of a certain "history of Socialism"—"God help Socialism, and God help History."

Of this "greatest Socialist newspaper in the world" I say, "God help newspapers, and God help Socialism." That is, I would say that if we didn't have the S. L. P. and its press, especially The People.

It would be good for all S. L. P. men to get a look at the "Appeal" once in a while—it would make them get out and hustle for The People.

R. H. Palmer.
Paterson, N. J., December 5.

PARADING IN STOLEN PLUMES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While getting our heater ready for use, and looking over some S. P. "Literature" which was under some ashes in a wash-boiler in our cellar, I noticed the very same passage in two different books by different authors, both authors claiming originality. Page 1, "Who's Who in Congress" by Franklin H. Wentworth of the Socialist Party:

"To turn a republic into a despotism the basest and most brutal it is not necessary formally to change its constitution or abandon popular elections. It was centuries after Caesar before the absolute master of the Roman world pretended to rule save by authority of a senate which trembled before him."

Page 547, "Progress and Poverty," by George:

"To turn a republican government into a despotism the basest and most brutal, it is not necessary formally to change its constitution or abandon popular elections. It was centuries after Caesar before the absolute master of the Roman world pretended to rule other than by authority of a Senate that trembled before him."

This is not the only instance I know of Socialist Party lights strutting in stolen feathers.

Phila. Pa., Dec. 4.

PORTLAND S. L. P. ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of Portland comrades, we succeeded in landing one sub for the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter-Zeitung," five for the "Arbeiter," and seventeen for the Weekly People.

Two out-door meetings were held at the corner of Fourth and Burnside streets to fair-sized crowds. The sale of literature amounted to twenty-six pamphlets and thirty copies of "Arbeiter," and Weekly People. We will hold forth again on the same corner during the week, and if the weather warms up a little we shall have much better crowds and better sales of literature.

Section Portland has two good propagandists in Comrades Berg and Swanson. With the co-operation of local comrades they are building up a good S. L. P. organization in Portland. One new member was added to the Section at its last meeting, and another will be added at the meeting to-night. New material is also being added to our Scandinavian Club.

It remains for the S. L. P. here in Portland, as in other places, to take the first step towards saving the life of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian revolutionist, from the clutches of that arch hangman, the Czar of Russia. Letters have already been sent out to various organizations, explaining the nature of Fedorenko's case, and inviting them to send delegates to a meeting which will be held in S. L. P. headquarters on Sunday, December 4, for the purpose of organizing a Political Refugee Defense League, and to

arrange as early as possible a gigantic Fedorenko protest meeting.

Chas. Pierson.
Portland, Ore., November 29.

S. L. P. GREATLY NEEDED, SHOWS REINSTEIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Boris Reinstein spoke in Milwaukee on December 1st at the Freie Gemeinde Hall. His subject was: "The Recent Convention of the A. F. of L. and Its Effect Upon the Socialist Movement." The meeting was well attended—even Kewasha was represented. The audience would have been larger, had it not been for the fact that the S. D. P. held a Fedorenko Protest meeting that night.

Here are some of Reinstein's remarks: "The Socialist party fell down with their policy of boring from within. The A. F. of L. has taken a step backward. The leaders maintained that the A. F. of L. was a voluntary organization, and consequently, there could be no general strikes. The S. P. was very quiet. V. L. Berger and J. Mahlon Barnes were absent one-third of all the sessions, poor policy for the borers from within. The position of Gompers and the S. P. toward each other is, 'Don't hurt Gompers, and then Gompers won't hurt us.'"

Reinstein illustrated the growth of the A. F. of L. and showed that this organization is useless, and he called the attention of the audience to the fact that it would be TREASON for the S. L. P. to give up the fight now, and that it is treason for an individual to desert the S. L. P. at this time, when the working class needs enlightenment. The speaker stated that if the A. F. of L. and the Socialist party were to have their way, he saw only bloodshed ahead, and that it was the duty of the S. L. P. to keep up the fight, so that when a critical moment arose, the flag of International Socialism would be flying aloft.

Berger, upon his return from St. Louis, said that the A. F. of L. had taken a step towards industrialism by admitting the Western Federation of Miners; that the Socialists had always contended for industrial unionism, and though it was somewhat late for Gompers to see it, it was not yet too late.

Right you are, Brother Berger! If it was not too late for you to see it in view of the fact that the S. L. P. told you this 12 years ago, it is not too late for Gompers.

But the fact remains that Berger was forced to recognize industrialism for reasons best known to himself. Berger's statements—well, really, it is to "lauff."

Alb. Schnabel.
Milwaukee, Wis., December 6.

S. P. "PROFESSOR" DISAPPOINTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Who is "Professor" W. T. Mills? A gentleman bearing this title from the United States appeared in this city. Like a shining "star," he was billed as "America's Greatest Orator." He lectured in one of our largest halls, his subject being "Socialism and Religion." Incidentally, he caused a great stir in the Laborite camp.

A large crowd gathered to hear the connection between Socialism and religion. I could not help being attracted to such a meeting, but I must confess bitter disappointment at Mills's speech.

The "professor" told a woeful tale of the American workers' life; he described how the capitalists rob them. Then he said the workers were waking up and he denounced the hypocritical master class. After this he appealed to "our religious sentiment to end this terrible conflict. Why should Christians and Socialists stand apart?"

The "professor" endeavored to show that the principles of Socialism and Christianity were identical. I have heard of Christ wandering in the wilderness, but I could never determine where "Professor" Mills is wandering.

It is stated that the "professor" is a great reader, and keen on study, besides being a teacher on historical subjects. Evidently he did not study along biological lines, and for sociology he never had any time. But it seems he studied extensively on tautology. What kind of history did this "professor" study? It must have been the history of stuffed birds, for it seems he tried to knock the stuffing out of everything he had read.

To the class-conscious wage slave, his lecture was a source of amusement. One could not help laughing outright when he told the workers to organize on the basis of the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God. To our free-thinking "Socialists" of the I. L. P. and S. D. P. type, the divine swing of his remarks must have been rather irritating, but in spite of the God-amusing "Socialists," his reputation has increased. He is now the "World's Greatest Orator." When

the I. L. P. return to their senses, they will find that the "star," on closer investigation, proves to be nothing but a candlelight, which sputters some, but that's all.

Patrick Fitzpatrick.
Edinburgh, Scotland, November 28.

FEDORENKO MEETING IN TACOMA, WASH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Tacoma, S. L. P., together with the Local S. P., and another organization, organized a Political Refugee Defense League in behalf of Savva Fedorenko and the maintenance of the right of political asylum. A well-attended protest meeting was held last night and the remarks of the speakers were thoroughly appreciated, great attention being paid to the speakers, who were loudly applauded. A collection was taken up and the proceeds, \$15.00, have been forwarded to J. Bernthal, Winnipeg. The speakers were I. Isler, A. Gillhaus, H. Barth.

In forming this league, letters were sent to secretaries of three A. F. of L. locals, among others, inviting their cooperation, but, sorry to say, only one took sufficient interest to reply,—the Sailors' Union—and that to the effect that it being only a local, it could not act on such communications, but they had to be sent to headquarters at San Francisco to be passed on.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted unanimously which have been forwarded to the Hon. Winfred Laurier in Canada:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Tacoma in mass meeting assembled, hold that the right of asylum is a fundamental principle of English and American government; and,

Whereas, It has ever been the principle of England and America to afford asylum to the oppressed of every nation; and,

Whereas, Savva Fedorenko is a political refugee from Russia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as liberty-loving Americans, request the Canadian government to revoke the order of Judge Mathers that Savva Fedorenko be returned to the Russian Czar; and, be it further

Resolved, That we request that Savva Fedorenko be given his liberty immediately.

L. Olsson, Chairman,
T. Taylor, Secretary.
Tacoma, Wash., November 28.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPEAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People that reached here yesterday I see an item reading like this:

"From Chicago information reaches this office from a pretty well-posted source that Gompers' A. F. of L. and the Trautmann-St. John I. W. have both put in an application for admission to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels."

I have more authentic information. I have just received information from AUTHORITATIVE PARTIES that the A. F. of L. and the "I. W. W." have both put in their application for admission at the International TRADE UNION Bureau at BERLIN. The A. F. of L. claims admission on the strength of its great membership, and claims to control the labor situation in the United States. The I. W. W. protests against the admission of the A. F. of L. and makes, so I am told, the S. L. P. argument about the fakirism of the leaders. Which one of the two will gain admission, and there seems to be no question but that one or the other will be admitted, is to be settled at the next meeting of the Berlin Bureau, which will be some time in the early part of next year.

So much for the news itself. Now a word or two on the comments. The People says: "As to the A. F. of L., if the news is true, it is a sign of progress," etc. I know that in the rank and file of the A. F. of L. there is an awakening consciousness which draws their sympathies more and more towards the class-conscious labor movement of the world. But I doubt that the rank and file has had anything to do to initiate this move; it comes from the leaders, and it ends there, and the causes for it must be sought with them, and, as such, it cannot mean progress.

Of course it must be borne in mind that The People and I now talk about different things. Had The People's information been correct its comment would probably have been different.

It is a well-known fact that European anti-trades union sources have long cast longing and loving glances upon the "ideal" brotherhood-of-capital-and-labor, harmonious-interest-unions of the United States. Since the visit of Gompers in Europe two years ago that loving feeling has been grown into a veritable betrothal. All the owls of the European anti-union-

ism swamp screech the loud praises of the anti-political (which reads the class un-conscious) union. Since the Swedish general strike, an event in union history which has given the European capitalists a thorough scare, an open agitation has broken out against the class-conscious unions. In Germany we have already heard strong rumblings that forbode future events—strong battles within the movement. I shall speak only, however, of what is going on in Sweden at present.

After so tremendous a battle as the general strike, it is plain that there must be a re-alignment of the forces. Many thousands of the most active have been driven out of the country. Thousands again have lost their positions and must find a new foothold in society. The weaker elements, on the other hand, have naturally become discouraged. During the slight chaos that must exist during such a period, a tremendous agitation has been instituted to sever the political and the economic movement. Not the least active in this campaign is the capitalist press. You know the argument: "The union is all right, OF COURSE, a splendid institution that the workman as a free citizen has every right to combine with—but-but, what makes the union all wrong, here, now, and in this country is of course the political bosses in it. Free the union from this curse, make it independent of any political party, NO POLITICS IN THE UNION, and it would be a grand institution, and there would be harmonious interests," and so forth, and so on.

The discouraged and less posted elements in the unions are catching the fever. They had learned to look upon the general strike as a panacea for all evils. They do not know the important fact that the Labor Movement cannot move from victory to victory and yet let capitalism be the order of society. Why did we not win everything? ask they. And the loud screech of the owl answers, "Because you had politics in the union!"

In the face of all this, have we any reason to be surprised that just at this moment the Gompers A. F. of L. is attempting to affiliate with the European Trades Union Movement? Does it not look like a concerted move on the part of somebody, somewhere, to bring the American influence of "harmony between capital and labor" directly to bear upon the European movement?

As to the comment in The People regarding the so-called I. W. W., I, of course, agree entirely, but there are some interesting developments going on that throw light on that as well. I shall return to the charge in a few days.

Olive M. Johnson.
Stockholm, Sweden, November 25.

THE OUTBREAK IN MEXICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"Regeneracion," the Spanish paper published in Los Angeles, Cal., by the Mexican Liberals Magon, Villereal and others, contains contradictory items in its various and recent issues. In its first issues of last September it referred to Industrial Unionism as an economic form of organization most desirable for the working class. In later issues it resurrects the Pan-American Labor League as the organization most desirable for the working class. The Pan-American Labor League died "a-borning" in El Paso over a year ago, when its primitive aim was to put into practice the Villerealistic slogan, "Mexicano, tu mejor amigo es un fusil" (Mexicans, your best friend is a gun).

At the time of this League's incipency, one of its adherents, who only had a vague conception of industrial unionism, suggested that the league organize along industrial lines. His suggestion was voted down by those who, "having received favors from the A. F. of L.," did not wish to conflict with that organization. The writer has no other proof except the verbal formula used, of the "favors received," but remembers having opposed the promoters of the League by asking them to clarify their principle of organization. To do that it was obligatory on their part to renounce the A. F. of L., which they declined to do. At that time the writer was not aware that "favors" dominated over principle. Secretly, in a corner of their "corazones" the Pan-American Labor Leaguers were to be mindful of the fallacies of the A. F. of L., but openly that organization should not be molested by criticism.

Recently, the League on the surface, in print and quite openly—if still in existence—clamored, among other reforms, for the freedom of woman, the abolition of war and race prejudice. In the same issue of "Regeneracion" calling the Mexicans to join the Pan-American Labor League, which has for its aim the abolition of race prejudice, appeared the platform of the Liberal party containing a plank against Chinese immigration. By this simultaneous contradiction they brand themselves intoler-

able discriminators who would teach others not to discriminate.

The November 5th issue of "Regeneracion" greets its followers on this side of the frontier with a call to join the A. F. of L. Here you have the three distinct organizations: Industrial Union, Pan-American Labor League, and the American Federation of Labor, the latter of which has wooed and won.

That the Mexican Liberals should have flirted with Industrial Unionism, half-wed the Pan-American Labor League and then espoused for better or worse the scabby A. F. of L., is hardly becoming to these worthy demolishers of Diazian Despotism. Verily, adepts in the art of contradiction, they! It is almost impossible to brand with any proper name those who prate of "emancipation" and "proletario." Yet, by their action we shall know them.

In the November 19th issue of "Regeneracion," Magon castigates the Mexican clergy, which "has organized a series of conferences to discover a solution of the problem of labor which they aim to bring about by an amicable coming-together between the employers and the workers." This is good, excellent criticism, worthy of emancipators. But—how reconcile this with the call of the Mexican Liberals to their countrymen and followers on this side of the frontier, to join a union which recognizes the identity of interests? The call to the Mexicans to join the A. F. of L., the union which RECOGNIZES NOT THE CLASS STRUGGLE, BECAUSE IT HARPS ON THE IDENTITY OF INTERESTS, is all the more inexplicable by the liberals' further admission (Magon, ipse dixit in reference to the Mexican clergy): "How on earth can these diametrically opposed interests be reconciled? There is no way to do it. Only quacks, and no self-respecting sober men, can dare to pretend to solve the problem of labor by a fraternal joining of interests which exclude each other."

If this is logical for Mexico, is it not manifoldly logical for the United States with its ripened capitalism? Cieramente. When the writer interviewed Ricardo Flores Magon on August 1910 at Los Angeles, he stated that he stood for industrial unionism. Have we here a case of evolution working backward, or is it that the individual, not having spoken in all sincerity, has finally crystallized into an A. F. of L.-ite? The various elements of which the Liberal party is composed, anarchists, mild reformers and some so-called Socialists may be the cause of the chameleon-like policy espoused.

An insurrection almost destined to become a revolution is now being waged by the Madero Anti-re-electionistas in Mexico. The Madero faction is the bourgeois element opposing the Diaz regime and the American encroachers of capital. The poor Mexican working class will fight in the false hope of gaining the liberty they deserve but will not get at the hands of the Maderites. Madero is a Mexican millionaire philanthropist, who in a statement to newspapers admitted that he is not a revolutionist, not aiming further than a desire to unseat Diaz and enforce the right of suffrage. He had nothing to say regarding the working class.

From the foregoing it is evident that the true blue revolutionists have yet to be developed here.

Fannie Chernin.
El Paso, Tex., November 28.

THE NAVY'S LAST SONG.

My strength is spent, and my back is bent

With the year's increasing load,
And grim as fate stands the workhouse gate

Marking the end of my road.
I'll slake my thirst at the waters clear
Of a wayside stream, and then
Creep slowly through those portals drear

And drop from the ranks of men.

In cutting, and trench, an' coffer dam
These forty years that's sped,
In rain an' shine, without a whine
I've earned my bite of bread.
And now I'm scrapped. The ganger said

That age was bound to tell
And when I asked for just one chance
He told me to clear to hell.

So now I'm on my last long tramp
And supped my final drink,
But though I am too old to work
I'm not too old to think.

I'm wondering what's the use of it all,
To toil like a blasted slave
With shovel and pick—it makes one sick
Just digging a pauper grave.

But I must not wait; with weary gait
My last lone trail I'll tread,
And never an eye cast my way
Save where high overhead,
A carrion crow sails slowly by
And notes my anguished sweat.
He covets the little world has left.
Not yet!—by Gawd!—not yet

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. H. SEATTLE, WASH.—"Interest" on money, "Profits" on capital, are sub-divisions of one and the same thing—unearned increment appropriated by unearning property-holders, by virtue of their holding property necessary for production. The head of "Interest" can be cut off only by the identical falchion that cuts off the head of "Profits." All else is botchwork.

W. J., NEW YORK—The names of the eighty-five Socialist party men that Max Hayes said sat in the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L.? We know the names of only three of the lot positively—Hayes himself, Berger, and the sweet-scented National Secretary Barnes. Padrone John Tobin probably is included in the number. He has often appeared with the S. P.

L. A. D., NEW YORK—There was no split in the S. P. The split occurred in the Socialist Labor Party (1899) before the S. P. was formed. The splitters from the S. L. P. were centered around the Volkszeitung's Corporation. They found they could not make money on the A. F. of L. Unions, under the S. L. P. policy of exposing the betrayal of Labor by the A. F. of L. leaders. They split away. When they found their conspiracy balked, and themselves houseless, they joined the Debs Movement which had started in the West. Out of the two, the S. P. was born.

J. A., MADISON, WIS.—The rise in prices, due fundamentally to the depreciation of gold, is intensified by a number of subsidiary tricks. One of these is the lowering of the output through a variety of means. In the matter of coffee, for instance, the output of Brazilian coffee is lowered by burning up the yield of the plantations above a certain specified amount.

W. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—All talk about non-proletarian men of education being needed in a Socialist Movement is beside the question. Socialism recognizes the necessity of such educated elements. What Socialism denies is that economic nonsense becomes economic sense when uttered with collegiate correctness of grammar. The long and short of the story is—Socialism plants itself upon the class interests of the proletarian class. This excludes from the Socialist Movement both the individual proletarians who aspire after bourgeois class interests, and the bourgeois "intellectuals" whose mentality is too weak to grasp the race-redeeming powers of proletarian class interests, and who would inject petty bourgeois radicalisms into the Socialist Movement.

H. M., SEATTLE, WASH.—The "cost of production" is the value, measured in money, that the manufacturer expends for his raw material, wear-and-tear of plant, etc., etc., and the labor-power that he purchases. It

follows that, if the manufacturer sells at the "cost of production" he would come out even; if he sells below the cost of production he comes out loser; for him to come out a gainer he must sell above the cost of production. Now, then, if he sells the goods at their exchange value, he sells above the "cost of production," because into the goods that he sells has gone a value that it is the quality of labor-power to yield—that is, a higher exchange value than its own. Now to your "illustration"—If a workman sold his labor-power for \$5 for ten hours and he produces goods of \$10 worth of value, then the "cost of production" is the \$5 wages, PLUS the amount expended by the manufacturer in raw material, wear-and-tear, etc., etc. This amount being ascertained, and added to the \$5 wages constitutes the "cost of production." From the wording of your illustration it would follow that the "cost of production" in this instance was less than the \$10 worth of value of the goods. In such a case the \$10 represent the "exchange value" of the goods. "Cost of production" and "exchange value" never can be identical. "Cost of production" and "price" may occasionally be identical: in such cases the manufacturer comes out neither gainer nor loser. "Price" and "exchange value" may occasionally be identical: in such cases the manufacturer comes out a gainer. Us seems you are confusing the terms "cost of production," "price" and "exchange-value." What "cost of production" is has been explained above. "Exchange-value" is the value of the amount of labor-power socially necessary to produce the goods: in this value are comprised the value of the labor-power paid for, and the additional value that it is quality of labor-power to yield over and above its own exchange value. "Price" is the amount that the goods fetch in the market: supply and demand or other causes sending the amount sometimes above other times below the "exchange value" of the goods, but in the long run coinciding with that "exchange value."

L. L. P., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The repertoire of the saintly thankfully takes due notice.

S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.—The subject will be taken up and answered editorially.

J. K., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Notice arrived too late for insertion.

J. N., NEW YORK—Take Buckle's "History of Civilization in England."

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

H. S., HAMILTON, ONT.; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.; W. H. P., SYRACUSE, N. Y.; J. O. J., SHARON, PA.; R. M. S., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; H. H. L., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. H. F., N. READING, MASS.; O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Matter received.

Two Pages From Roman History

- 1 Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
- 2 The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurs sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.
A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

—D. Garth.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

ON TOWARD 1912

The election results are not yet com-
pletely in, but it is plainly to be seen
that the old S. L. P. has again struck its
stride. The upbuilding of THE revolution-
ary political party of Socialism in the
United States is now only a question of
reaching more and more of the workers
with the principles and tactics of the
Socialist Labor Party.

The campaigning being over, there can
be no reason why financial support should
not be concentrated toward the National
Office's GENERAL AGITATION FUND
to enable it further to meet the expenses
of National Organizer Katz's tour, and
place additional organizers and agitators
in the field.

The results of Katz's work and his
experience has shown that organizers and
agitators are needed to make the S. L. P.
and its aim known, and that as soon as
our position is made known to the work-
ers, the difference between the S. L. P.
and the bogus Socialists is plainly ac-
knowledgeed and the vast superiority of
the S. L. P. brings the workers to us,
despite the "big" vote of the bogus element.

In 1912 the Socialist Labor Party will
again enter the national election with
candidates for President and Vice Presi-
dent. In the election just past the
Party's supporters had an opportunity to
vote for it in TWENTY States. WITH
CONSISTENT EFFORT AND FINAN-
CIAL AID THE PARTY CAN HAVE
TICKETS IN DOUBLE THAT NUM-
BER OF STATES, besides making it pos-
sible to increase the S. L. P. vote in the
present twenty States.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IS NOT
TOO HIGH A MARK FOR REVOLU-
TIONISTS TO SET THEMSELVES TO
ROLL UP, WHEN IT IS A QUESTION
OF SENDING THEIR PROPAGANDA
THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND
BREADTH OF THE LAND. MAKE IT
POSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING
CLASS TO VOTE THE REVOLUTION-
ARY BALLOT OF THE SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY IN 1912 BY CONTRI-
BUTING TO THE GENERAL AGITA-
TION FUND. AIM HIGH—AIM FOR
A \$10,000 INCREASE BY 1912.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee, Socialist
Labor Party, was held at the Daily Peo-
ple Building, 28 City Hall Place, New
York City, December 3rd, 7:30 p. m.,
with William A. Walters in the chair. All
present.

Minutes of the previous meeting
adopted as read.

Correspondence:—Secretary reported
receipt by Secretary of State of this
Committee's Certificate of election ex-
penses; sent out call for general vote on
member of the National Executive Com-
mittee from New York, same to close
Thursday, December 22nd; that owing
to the small number of nominations for
new State Executive Committee, he
postponed final date for making nomi-
nations until Tuesday, December 6th, and
notified interested Sections to that
effect; supplied names of "Arbeiter"
readers to Goeller at Jamaica; sent data
regarding personnel of this Committee
to all local yearly newspaper almanacs;
advised Section Suffolk County
(Patchogue) further in regard to winter
lectures; arranged with new Organizer of
Section Westchester County for holding
of regular meeting and notices regarding
same. Report received and actions of
Secretary endorsed.

Received return of campaign subscrip-
tion lists from Section Kings County.
Dues stamps ordered by Sections Schen-
ectady and Monroe Counties. Received
financial report of Section Rensselaer
County.

Bill of E. Moonelis, for extra postage
and fares, 91 cents, ordered paid.

It was decided that all Sections be
requested to return outstanding cam-
paign subscription lists, so that the ac-
counts may be closed, and the Secretary
was instructed to so advise them, but
that the sale of State Agitation Fund
coupon books be continued and moneys
collected thereon be turned in as soon as
possible; further, that Sections be urged
to purchase the books still on hand, to
the end that a fund may be on hand for
permanent agitation.

Financial Report for November: In-

come, general \$119.23, mileage \$7.05,
total \$126.28; expenses \$39.21; balance
\$87.07.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of November 28 with Com-
rade Goerke in the chair. Absent with-
out excuse, Bitchakoff. Minutes ap-
proved as read.

Communications: From Section Cleve-
land with \$15 for due stamps. From
H'y. Piper, Elyria, with \$4.25 for State
Agitation Fund. From Section Akron,
with \$6.90 for State Organizer's Fund,
and \$3 for due stamps; nominates Kirch-
er as N. E. C. member, and wants Ger-
man speaker for Sunday, December 11.
Secretary reported having notified Akron
that Koepfel will comply in the request
for speaker. From O. M. Held, Toledo,
giving detailed report, financial and
otherwise, on work done during last
campaign, reporting increase of S. L. P.
vote in Lucas County, and in regard to
Reinstein meeting. Also requesting that
S. E. C. pay a bill of \$5 due the New
York Labor News Company, for litera-
ture sent to Toledo, promising to pay
this amount back to the S. E. C. as soon
as possible. Held and Kendall nomi-
nate Kircher as Ohio member of N.E.C.
From Reinstein, St. Louis, Mo., in re-
gard to Toledo date of his tour.

Secretary was instructed to notify
Reinstein to fill Toledo date December
13; further instructed to inform Held,
Toledo, that S. E. C. would comply with
request pertaining to bill due the Labor
News Company, and that Reinstein
would speak in Toledo December 13 and
therefore all arrangements for the meet-
ing should be made, the S. E. C. to stand
the expenses, but recommends the tak-
ing up of a collection at the meeting.

The nominations for Ohio member of
N. E. C. having closed on this date, No-
vember 28, and John Kircher being the
only nominee, he was unanimously de-
clared elected. Secretary was instructed
to forward Kircher's credentials to the
national office.

Receipts, \$29.15; expenditures, \$5.
Richard Koepfel, Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

Regular meeting December 2. Present,
Riordan, Reddington, Fagerdahl, Phipps,
Breardiff, Herron, Stevens. Fagerdahl
in chair. Minutes of previous meeting
approved.

Correspondence:—From Charles Pier-
son, Hoquiam, Wash., giving information.
From Section Tacoma, Hoquiam, Seattle,
and Spokane, sending nominations for
N. E. C. member; State secretary stated
Breardiff, Christiansen, and Schaffer had
accepted, Monette declined; had notified
Sections to that effect. From Charles
Pierison, Portland, Ore., giving informa-
tion. From National Secretary giving
information; filed; State secretary in-
structed to inform National Secretary
that committee is in favor of publishing
secretaries' addresses. Section Seattle
requested State Committee to take up
the matter of a communication from the
manager of The People and Labor News
Company; secretary was instructed to
correspond with the National Secretary
in regard to the matter.

Motion submitted to the S. E. C.
members to elect A. Gillhaus State Or-
ganizer, and state secretary was in-
structed to record vote of members not
present.

Balance, Nov., 25.67; receipts, \$38.50;
total \$64.17. Expenses, \$14.90; balance,
Dec. 1, \$49.27.

R. W. Stevens,
Recording Secretary.

CALIFORNIANS, TAKE NOTICE!

To the Members and Sympathizers of
the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The election is over, and
the count shows that the capitalist class
is still in the saddle, and will run things
as before. The work of the Socialist
Labor Party is needed more than ever.
The Socialist (?) party with its mislead-
ing revamped Populist doctrine is mis-
leading the workers into the belief that
they are getting the real article such as
was taught by Marx and Engels. The
counterfeit must be laid bare, as an open
book to the workers of this and other
States.

The California State Committee of the
S. L. P. has engaged Comrade Chas.
Pierson to canvass the State for sub-
scriptions to the Party press and litera-
ture. It is a recognized fact that our
literature on the subject of Socialism
has no equal in setting one right on es-
sential subjects, as the class struggle and
the revolutionary nature of the move-
ment. We can consider ourselves fortun-
ate in being able to secure such an able
sub-getter as Pierson, who is well adapt-
ed for this all-important work as well
as for bringing into the Party those that
are at this time most desirable. We ex-
pect each one of you to send in a contri-
bution to the Canvassers' Fund and re-
peat this as often as you can, and we
will build up the circulation of the
Daily and Weekly People, and thereby
clear up a lot of those who have been
misled by the counterfeit Socialist party.

Do not delay, but act quick! Pierson

will commence work about December 1st,
1910, and the few dollars now on hand
will not go far. Be up and doing! It is
your duty to your class!

For the Cal. S. E. C. of the S. L. P.,
L. C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas.

CHICAGOANS, TAKE NOTE!

To the members, friends and sympa-
thizers of the Socialist Labor Party in
Chicago and vicinity. Greeting:—

The movement needs more, many
more active propagandists to go out
on the highways to drive home the
message of revolutionary Socialism.
Your duty is plain. Enroll yourself
with the Socialist Labor Party. If
there is no organization in your local-
ity, organize or help organize one.
Spread the Party press and literature
and contribute to the agitation fund.
There are a thousand other ways to
do your duty.

The Socialist Labor Party of Chi-
cago is determined that the work of
agitation, education and organization
shall be carried on in an effective way,
and we will stop at nothing to make
this work permanent. Will you give
us your co-operation in this work?
Let us hear from you. To carry on
this work costs money. The Section
has arranged an Entertainment and
Ball to help the agitation fund. The
ball and entertainment will be held on
SUNDAY, December 18, at Schoen-
hofen's large hall, Ashland and Mil-
waukee avenues.

Turn out en masse!
The Entertainment Committee,
Section Chicago, S.L.P.
H. H. Kuckenbecker, Treas.
1027 N. Winchester Ave.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF SECTION CLEVELAND'S SINGING BRANCH

The Singing Branch of Section Cleve-
land, S. L. P., the "Socialistische Liedertafel," will celebrate its Fifteenth An-
niversary on New Year's Eve, December
31, at Acme Hall, 2416 East Ninth
street, near Scoville avenue. The cele-
bration will commence at 8 p. m. A
splendid programme will be rendered,
consisting of prologue, festival speech,
songs by the Liedertafel and by re-
nowned soloists, serious and humorous
recitations, couplets and theatrical per-
formance. This will be followed by a
Grand New Year Ball.

Tickets, in advance, 25 cents a couple,
can be had from all comrades and, at
the office of the German Party organ at
Acme Hall. Tickets at the door 50 cents.

The "Socialistische Liedertafel" is a
directly affiliated branch of the Section
and has in fifteen years of its existence
rendered valuable service to the Section.
It therefore deserves, in turn, the full-
est support of all comrades, friends and
sympathizers of the S. L. P. in Cleveland.
At its anniversary, its "day of honor,"
none of our friends and adherents should
be absent, but a "packed" house should
greet the brave singers. Come, every one
of you, and enjoy a few delightful hours
in the midst of our German comrades,
who understand excellently how to ar-
range festivals and to give their guests
the best of entertainment.

"THE FALLACY OF SAYING."

The next public agitation meeting of
Section Cleveland, O. S. L. P., will take
place SUNDAY, December 18, at 3 p. m.,
at Party Headquarters, Acme Hall, 2416
East 9th street, near Scoville avenue. R.
Koepfel will speak on "The Fallacy of
Saying," followed by general discussion.
At the last meeting Reiss spoke on
"The Question of Immigration." Reiss
is a young man and a serious student
of Socialism, and he certainly "made
good." He presented his argument in-
telligently and handle his subject well.
This is the right way to "break in" new
speakers. There can not be too many of
them.

There is some more good speaking ma-
terial in the Section that only needs de-
velopment. You can not learn to swim
without going into the water. Other
young Party members should follow the
example set by Reiss, and volunteer to
take a date in the Section's series of
lectures. The meeting was much better
attended than the first. The members
should work for still better attendance
at the next meeting. Readers of the
Party press are cordially welcome.

Organizer.

ST. PAUL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

Socialist Labor Party men, their
friends, and sympathizers are cor-
dially invited to attend the 18th
Annual Christmas and New Year
Entertainment and Ball given by
Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party,
on Sunday, January 1st, 1911, at Federa-
tion Hall 309 Wabasha st. The Entertain-
ment starts at 3 o'clock p. m. Ad-
mission 35c per couple if attended to in
advance. At the door 50c.
Presents for the children.
Dancing in order after supper.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

HUSTLE EVERYBODY

AND MAKE A BRILLIANT WIND-UP TO AN EPOCH-MAKING YEAR FOR THE S. L. P.

Having noticed our persistent calls
for an increased subscription list,
Comrade Wm. Duels, Los Angeles,
Cal., thought it was up to him to do
something, and the result is a Weekly
People yearly subscription to a friend
of his.

Let all our friends do just that—get
one new reader before January 1st,
and we will be well on the way for
that 10,000 new readers that we want
to see added to our lists before the
flowers bloom again.

Comrade J. O. Johnson, formerly of
Bridgeport, Conn., is now in Sharon,
Pa., where he is breaking ground for
the S. L. P. by pushing The People.

S. L. P. men often turn up in most
unexpected places. C. W. Doyle, who
once hailed from the Old Bay State,
writes us from a Missouri town, where
he is pounding home S. L. P. doctrine.

The point of the two foregoing items
is that wherever a revolutionist goes
there he finds a field, an ample field
for activity.

But a person doesn't have to go
forth to seek a field. Wherever one
may be, there is his field, be it a city,
or a hamlet.

Beginning Sunday, December 25th,
Vol. I of the "Sword of Honor" will
start in the Daily People. This story,
by Eugene Sue, deals with the founda-
tion of the French Republic, a much-
misinterpreted, therefore much-misun-
derstood, epoch in history. See that
your friends read the story as it ap-
pears day by day in the Daily People.

This has been a year of marked
progress for the S. L. P. Let its close
be fittingly marked by a further on-
ward sweep of the propaganda. To
accomplish this requires but ONE
subscription from each of our friends.
Let not one fall us.

The roll of honor, those sending two

SAN FRANCISCO ENTERTAINMENT AD BALL

The Joint Sections of the Socialist
Labor Party in San Francisco, Calif.,
will hold an Entertainment and Ball
on Sunday, December 25, at San Fran-
cisco Turnverein Hall, 353 Turk street.
Program starts at 7 p. m. Good music;
excellent refreshments. Admission,
twenty-five cents; ladies free.

PHILADELPHIA LECTURES.

Sunday afternoon lectures will be held
regularly, by Section Philadelphia, So-
cialist Labor Party, on Sundays,
2:30 p. m., at Morning Star Hall, Ninth
and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. The
schedule as arranged so far is:

December 11, A. J. Carey, "Socialism
and Religion."
December 18, T. Wysham, "Socialism
and Capitalist Exploitation."
Everybody welcome.

SEATTLE NEW YEAR'S EVE RE-JOICING.

Section members and sympathizers:
Section Seattle will hold a Social and
House Warming at its new headquar-
ters, 1918 Westlake avenue, on New
Year's Eve, SATURDAY, December 31,
beginning at 8 p. m.

Come and see the old year out and
the New Year in. Don't fail to attend.
Entertainment Committee.

LOS ANGELES LECTURES.

Section Los Angeles has arranged
the following course of lectures:
DECEMBER 13—Hayden Morgan. Sub-
ject: "The Class Conflict."
DECEMBER 20—H. J. Schade. Sub-
ject: "Money as a Commodity."
DECEMBER 27—Wm. B. Cook. Sub-
ject: "Trade Unionism."

Just a Reminder to our friends, to
say that we expect them, one and
all, to do something for the Move-
ment. That something we would
prefer to be a subscription to either
the Daily or the Weekly People.

or more subscriptions the past week,
follows:

E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal.	2
H. Strover, Oroville, Cal.	3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	12
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	3
T. Ballantyne, Canton, Ill.	3
R. Katz, Chicago, Ill.	4
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
M. E. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass.	3
C. Thiel, Hibbing, Minn.	2
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	2
Feltus, Nutley, N. J.	2
R. Palmer, Paterson, N. J.	2
W. F. Rohloff, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	3
F. H. Joss, Syracuse, N. Y.	2
J. A. Degan, Troy, N. Y.	3
A. E. Reilly, Akron, O.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
C. Pierson, Portland, Ore.	17
F. Rogier, Pittsburg, Pa.	2
S. L. P. Section, Seattle, Wash.	3
D. B. Gray, Tacoma, Wash.	2
E. M. Wiesinger, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Prepaid Cards sold: Rockville, Conn., \$8.00; Holyoke, Mass., \$2.50; Troy, N. Y., \$2.00.	

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We are nearing the completion of
the Sue stories—only two more vol-
umes and the work is done.

"Rooseveltian Fact and Fable" is a
book well worth reading. If you have
a dollar to spare, buy it.

A new edition of "What Means This
Strike," the most popular of our pam-
phlets, has just come from the binder,
and a new edition of the "Preamble
Address" is being printed.

"Watson on the Gridiron," the po-
litical-economic discussion between
Thomas E. Watson, the Southern ed-
itor, and Daniel De Leon, editor of the
Daily People, will be the next new
pamphlet issued. It is already in type.

"Woman Under Socialism," by Beebe,
is a book that makes a splendid hol-
iday present to persons interested in
the social question. Price, one dollar.

"The Silver Cross," of the Sue series,
is also an excellent presentation gift.
The price is 50 cents.

When your friends ask what you
would like for Christmas, just tip them
off to send to us for some book that
you want.

BROOKLYNITES, TAKE NOTICE!

A Socialist Literary Club has been
organized at the Labor Forum, 762
Broadway, Brooklyn, as an auxiliary of
the S. L. P. We shall arrange debates,
discussions, classes in social science,
and reading. There will be a free platform.
All are most cordially invited to ask
questions and express their opinions.
The next meeting of this organization
will be held at the above address on
SUNDAY, December 18, 8 p. m., 8 p. m.
sharp. We especially invite young men
and young women eighteen years of age
and over, who are in sympathy with the
Socialist Movement and are desirous of
making a study of it, to join us in this
organization. All are welcome.
Committee.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

Daily People Anniversary Medallions

have been procured from the
manufacturers and are offered to
the first comers at

30 Cents Postage prepaid.

Detached from its red ribbon,
this medallion makes a charming
watch fob, and will always bring
back memories of the trying
times our Party Press has with-
stood.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave
Herve at the close of his trial
for Anti-Militarist Activity, be-
fore the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capital-
ist Jingoism and capital expo-
sition of the need of international
unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place,
New York.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

Given by

Section Cook County Socialist Labor Party

CHICAGO, ILL.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING, 3 P. M.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1910

At SCHOENHOFEN'S HALL

Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, Chicago, Ill.

First Class Talent has been secured for a fine Vaudeville

Program starting at 3 P. M.

TICKETS 25¢ (At the door)

GOOD MUSIC

STATE ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES.

California—L. C. Haller, 317 E. 7th
street, Los Angeles.
Colorado—George Anderson, 2312 E.
3rd avenue, Denver.
Connecticut—Max Feldman, 329
Greenwich avenue, New Haven.
Illinois—J. Bobinsky, 1514 Washburne
avenue, Chicago.
Indiana—F. P. Janke, 455 N. State
avenue, Indianapolis.
Kentucky—L. Fleischer, 110 S. 4th
avenue, Louisville.
Massachusetts—John Sweeney, 85
Centre street, Roxbury.
Michigan—Adolph Ahlers, 1314 Vine-
wood avenue, Detroit.
Minnesota—M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke
street, St. Paul.
Missouri—Theo. Kaucher, 1420 S. 7th
street, St. Louis.
New Jersey—P. Merquelin, 1121
Myrtle avenue, Plainfield.
New York—Ed. Moonelis, 28 City Hall
Place, New York.
Ohio—Richard Koepfel, 2416 East
Ninth street, Cleveland.
Pennsylvania—L. M. Barhydt, 245 7th
avenue, West Homestead.
Texas—Robert Strach, P. O. Box 476,
San Antonio.
Virginia—L. Jerome, 1030 22nd street,
Newport News.
Washington—J. E. Riordan, 1011 E.
Thomas street, Seattle.
Wisconsin—John Vierthaler, 461 31st
avenue, Milwaukee.

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party in
the above States, either by the forma-
tion of a local organization known as a
"Section," or by joining as members-at-
large, may write to the above named
Secretary of State organization in the
State where they reside. All others may
apply to Paul Augustine, National Sec-
retary, P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Standing notices of Section head-
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Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and
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San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce ave-
nue. Headquarters and reading room
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cialist Labor Party, Hungarian Social-
ist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist
Labor Federation, and Scandinavian
Discussion Club, at 49 Duboce avenue.

Denver, Colo., Section meetings the
second Thursday evening of each
month at Hall, 209 Charles Building.
Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet,
Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm
streets.

Hartford, Conn., Section meets every
second Wednesday in the month at 8
p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Chicago, Ill., Section Cook County
meets every second and fourth Sunday,
at 2 p. m., at 816 Milwaukee avenue,
one block north of Chicago avenue.
Workingmen and women are invited
to attend. Open every evening. Sec-
retary, Jacob Bobinsky, 1514 Washburn
avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass., Section meets every
first and third Thursday in the month,
at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street.
Discussions at every meeting. All
sympathizers invited.

Minnesota S. E. C. All communica-
tions should be addressed to M. J.
Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul,
Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Sec-
tion meets the third Saturday of each
month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple,
Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is
Peter Rel, 2516 West 21st street.

St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., Section



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